The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 208. PITTSBURGH SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

The Battle News.

Without doubt GRANT, on Thursday, dealt LEE a harder blow than ever. The battle on that day was the hardest and most successful of the series. It would appear that GRANT, with terrible energy, hurled his forces against the enemy in a masterly manner, the attack having been nearly simultaneous from three different quarters, led by HANCOCK, BURNSIDE, WARREN and WRIGHT.

Although the details are yet quite meagre, no doubt exists of the thoroughness of the work. The number and character of the prisoners taken and the guns captured, place the point beyond a question. That LEE will be destroyed, we think we may, without being too confident, now assume. Not as yet has he experienced all that the far-reaching plan of GRANT contemplates. The Western Virginia column, which for more than a week has been working its way down the valleys and through the gaps, must by this time have neared the striking point. Whether that be on the immediate flank of LEE, on his line of communications, the line of retreat from Richmond, or to form a junction with the main army, it will be according to GRANT'S plan in time and place.

For the appearance of such a force, fresh and eager to share the glory of the campaign, LEE cannot be prepared. He has, no doubt, brought to his aid all the reinforcements that can be spared from every quarter. In the nature of things his army must by this time feel the influence of repeated defeats and hard pressing. In one word, LEE and every man in his army, must perceive that GRANT is too much for him, in numbers, skill and in everything that confers success.

From SHERMAN, in the West, we have nothing beyond the report that Dalton has been evacuated by the enemy and occupied by our troops. This, if so, would indicate the falling back of JOHNSTON, perhaps with the view of uniting with LEE somewhere—a scheme that he will doubtless find hard to accomplish, GRANT having made the first move with reference to that contingency.

From the James river we have the most satisfactory reports. Generals SMITH and GILLMORE were doing important work, and we may expect to hear of good results from that quarter.

So, day by day, the good work goes on! Under these heavy blows the Rebellion must go down.

MIDNIGHT.—Our advices from GRANT are down to 5 A. M. yesterday, which are to the effect that General WRIGHT on advancing to renew the contest, found that LEE had retreated during the night.

The Battle Week.

It closes in victory! In the words of President Lincoln, so fitly spoken—"Enough is known of army operations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to GOD, while what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to, and reliance upon, Him, without whom all human effort is vain."

WE are glad to hear that the wound received by Lieutenant ALBERT M. HARPER, at the battle of the Wilderness, though painful, is not dangerous. He was at Fredericksburg on the 10th, and doing well.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Victory at Cane River Confirmed.

NEW YORK, May 13.

The Creole has arrived from New Orleans on the 5th, via Havana. The advices are not so late as per the George Washington, but contain some news. The report of a fight at Cane River on April 23d is confirmed by correspondence at New Orleans. The rebel position was taken by an assault by General Birge at the point of the bayonet. 800 or 1,000 of the rebels were captured. Among the first killed was Colonel Fessenden, of Maine, while leading his brigade. The rebels were pursued and again routed. Their loss was heavy. Our loss was one hundred and seventy-five killed and wounded.

Gen. Franklin, who was wounded in the leg in the battle at Mansfield, had arrived at New Orleans.

General Fitz Henry Warren had arrived from Texas. General Hunter had also arrived.

The steamer Emma, before reported captured and burned in Red river by the rebels, had a guard of colored troops with white officers aboard, and a crew of thirty-six men. Nothing is heard of them. Four or five dead bodies were seen floating down the river.

Gen. McClernand arrived at Alexandria on the 28th. The army occupies a strong position, and is able to resist five times their number. All the transports are below the falls at Alexandria.

The Eastport was blown up on the 27th. The enemy made his advance on the Shreveport road and drove the advanced cavalry.

General McClernand met them with his command, when they withdrew without a fight. The armies are in close proximity, however, and the pickets are firing continually. A battle was hourly expected, and our men are anxious for the conflict.

General Banks was hit with a piece of a shell in the battle of Monett's Bluff, on the 23d. He was improving.

General Magruder is said to be on his way from Texas to Western Louisiana, to join Kirby Smith's army.

The Probable Safety of Generla Wadsworth.

NEW YORK, May 13.

The *Post* says: Cheering news of the probable safety of Gen. James S. Wadsworth is conveyed in the following extract of a letter from Captain Phillip Schuyler, of General Patrick's Staff, reached here this afternoon. The letter say:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC }
SIX MILES NORTH OF SPOTSYLVANIA, }
12 M., May 10. }

"We have news this evening from General Wadsworth. A prisoner states that he saw him on Sunday morning or Saturday night, lying on a couch, in a hospital tent, with one of our officers in attendance upon him. He was shot in the head. The bullet entered above the nose. The General was conversing with some difficulty and was playing with the buttons of his coat." The last statement in this letter was that General Wadsworth was so severely injured that his mind wandered. General Patrick, named in Capt. Schuyler's letter, is Provost Marshal of Gen. Grant's army.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 13.

HOUSE—Mr. WASHBURNE stated the substance of a dispatch from Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, dated Grant's headquarters yesterday morning. It was the same as sent to Gen. Dix by Secretary Stanton, and was read with cheers on the Union side of the House. The speaker caused the dispatch to be read. Gen. Ingall's dispatch to Senator Nesmith was also read with great applause.

The bill to punish counterfeiting coins in the United States was passed.

It was agreed to adjourn to-day over to Monday.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of awarding the seat for the Second District of Kentucky to Mr. YEOMAN. Laid over.

Mr. PENDLETON reported a bill for the relief of Mercantile Mutual Insurance Companies, urging the Secretary to give notes to replace those lost by shipment, the companies to give bonds to insure the Government against loss.

Messrs. THAYER, of Pa., and WASHBURNE, of Ill., opposed the bill on the ground that it would open the door to treason.

Mr. WASHBURNE said we should devote all our means to the putting down of the rebellion, and remarked that the gentleman from Ohio (Pendleton) and his friends could hear the thunder from Spottsylvania, although he and they may not cheer when they hear of glorious news. Mr. Washburne moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. PENDLETON thought it unfair for the gentleman to cut off the debate, after he had been given an opportunity to make his demagogical remarks.

Mr. COX charged the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) with insulting his (Mr. Cox's) side of the House. He wanted to make an appeal.

Mr. COX was loudly called to order by the Republicans, who, in turn, were called to order by the Opposition, and much confusion prevailed. The House refused to lay the bill on the table, and Mr. PENDLETON proceeded to defend the measure, urging its justice.

After debate, the House refused to table the bill, and subsequently passed it by a vote of 67 against 65.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the private calendar.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Washington City Items.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

John Haines, commanding the Maine corps, died here yesterday.

Hon. Charles B. Calvert, of Md., Representative of the late Congress, died suddenly, on Thursday, at his residence.

The credentials of Colonels Jocks and Johnson, as Representatives from Arkansas, are before the Committee on Elections.

Brig. Gen. Humphreys received the compliments from the Senate, yesterday, of a unanimous vote confirming his nomination as a Major General.

Christian and Sanitary Contributions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

The Board of Brokers have subscribed one thousand dollars each to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. The members of the Commissions are also making individual subscriptions to aid in the care of the wounded.

ON TO RICHMOND

THURSDAY'S GREAT BATTLE

The Greatest Victory Yet

Many Thousands of Prisoners.

Over Forty Guns Captured!

"Everybody Fighting!"

"GRANT A GIANT!"

THE ENEMY IN THE LAST DITCH.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT

The Army all Right.

General Crawford Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The following has just been received by Senator Nesmith from General Ruggles, Chief Assistant Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. It brings positive information from the front as late as noon yesterday:

"We have made a ten strike to-day. Hancock went in at day light. He has taken over four thousand prisoners and twenty-five guns, and is still fighting. Everybody is fighting, and has been for eight days. We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more. Our losses are heavy; can't say how many. If fifty thousand fresh troops were here now we could hnish them to-day.

"Hancock captured General Ned Johnson and two other Generals, besides lots of officers of lower grades. The old Republic is firm. "Bet your pile on it." Grant is a giant, and a hero in war; for all our Generals are gallant, and, as to our men, the world never had better.

"Yours, in haste,

[Signed,] "INGALLS.
"SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, May 12—12 M."

The extra *Republican* has the following: Gen. Grant sends a dispatch to the President, receivedlast night, announcing in terms of characteristic modesty, that he moved on the enemy's works, again at Spottsylvania Court House, on Thursday morning, the 12th, at daylight. Gen. Burnside and Gen. Hancock were making grand and impetuous charges with the bayonet, by corps, surprising the enemy and producing the wildest consternation in his ranks, crushing Lee's right and centre, and hurling his entire line back with awful slaughter for the distance of several miles. Gen. Grant remained master of the field with all the rebel dead and wounded. The rout of the enemy was complete. We will send the details hereafter.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

The *Evening Telegraph* has a dispatch that Gen. Crawford, in command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was captured by the rebels on Tuesday. Col. S. N. Jackson is now in command of the division. The Reserves have met with heavy losses.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

GEN. DIX—A dispatch from General Grant has just been received, dated near Spotsylvania, May 12, 6:30 P. M. It is as follows: The eighth day of the battle closes, leaving between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the days work, including two general officers, and over thirty pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a Company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division—Johnston's—one brigade—Dobb's—and one regiment entire, of the enemy. (Signed)

E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BATTLEFIELD, May 12—6 P. M.

The losses in Warren's corps amount to two thousand killed and wounded. A general attack of the Sixth Corps was ordered at five o'clock, but upon representation of General Wright that his men were too much exhausted to warrant an expectation of complete success, the order was countermanded.

General Potter's division of Burnside's corps has been engaged to-day, behaving admirably.

The total number of prisoners taken by us today, is thirty-two hundred, including Maj. Gen. Johnson, and Brig. Gen. George Stewart. No other Generals have been taken. None of our Generals have been killed nor wounded in to-day's action. The captured guns have not all come in, but the number will not fall far short of forty.

The result of the day's work may be summed up as follows: We have driven the enemy from several of his most formidable positions, and inflicted heavy losses upon him in men and material, which he cannot repair.

Our troops, though much fatigued with their protracted efforts, are elated with their successes and resolved to conquer.

The Fighting Thursday.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The following has just been received from your special correspondent with the army:

BATTLEFIELD, May 13—2 P. M.

There was desultory fighting along our front all day yesterday, but it was not of a severe character. An opening in the line between our left, under Burnside, and our center, under Hancock, was an object of apprehension throughout the day. To fill it General Hancock was ordered to move to the left under cover of night. He was in proper position before daylight, and at half-past four o'clock advanced to attack the enemy on his front, consisting of part of Ewell's Corps. He took them by surprise, and gave them no time to form, but charged up to and covered their first and second lines of breastworks, enveloping and capturing a whole rebel division, composed of seven thousand men, with its commander, Major General George Johnston, Brig. Gen. G. Stewart, and a Brig. Gen. Johnston, with thirty-four pieces of artillery.

About two hours later the Sixth corps moved to the attack, carrying also the enemy's lines in gallant style, and capturing 1,500 men and ten more guns.

About half-past ten the Fifth Corps made a similar attempt on the enemy's right, but failing to carry the rebel breastworks, was compelled to fall back after meeting with very heavy losses.

After the repulse of the Fifth Corps there was a lull of about an hour and a half, but, at this moment, an half hour later, our forces are again moving to the attack, and a most violent artillery and musketry firing is again raging along the lines, with the advantage ground with the 2d and 6th Corps.

The final and decisive success seems now sure. In his advance, Gen. Hancock pushed his line forward over a mile.

We have now a total of 12,000 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The latest dispatches received at the War Department are up to eight o'clock yesterday morning, and contain the following: Gen. Hancock, on the right, attacked the enemy at half past four, and in a terrible charge captured from thirty to forty pieces of artillery, Johnston's whole Division, with Maj. General and Brigadier-General Johnston, Gen. Stuart and part of Gen. Early's Division. At eight, Burnside was advancing on the left without opposition, while General Wright was getting into line and General Warren was making a demonstration upon the enemy's centre where were his strongest works to divert attention from the main movement on his wings. Everything was progressing favorably, and anticipations were entertained of still greater success.

LATER.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial]

WASHINGTON, May 13.

A messenger who arrived from the army of the Potomac about nine o'clock this morning, having left at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, reports that very severe fighting had been going on for some hours. The cannonading and musketry firing were as heavy as at any time since Grant passed the Rapidan.

Not even the tremendous showers which deluged the battle-field put a stop to the combat up to this hour.

When the messenger left the advantages were with us.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Copperheads and Grant's Successes.

Another Presidential Convention

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864.

Haul of Counterfeit Postal Currency.

Detective Frank, of Chicago, has arrived here from St. Louis, bringing one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, and a large quantity of postal currency, together with the plates used for printing them, and three of the counterfeiters, named John Brown alias Robinson, Charles F. Hathaway and John Vesey, who have been committed to the Old Capital Prison. Although the execution of the one hundred dollar notes is rather poor, it is understood that half a million dollars have been put in circulation. The fractional currency consists, principally, of fifty cent notes, and is well calculated to deceive. The parties were arrested in St. Louis.

Grant's Successes in Congress.

Only five members on the Democratic side of the House applauded to-day when the news from General Grant's army was read. Their names are Finch, Garison, Kernan, Mallory and Yeaman. It is proper to say, however, that there were a few absentees, including Odell. Mr. Washburne gave the silent Copperheads a blast which for the time quite threw Pendleton from his propriety.

Another Baltimore Convention.

A call has been issued for a Convention to meet in Baltimore, on June 6th, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Those who have seen the circular say that it looks to the candidacy of Gen. Grant.

Western Wounded Officers.

The following wounded officers from the West were reported at Medical Headquarters here to-day: Lieut. Andrew Trumbull, of the 5th Wisconsin; Capt. Wm. Benney, of the 8th Ohio; Maj. J. C. Richards, of the 6th Ohio cavalry; Capt. W. L. Dixon, of the 12th Ohio; Cols. Stone, of the 139th Pennsylvania, and Baxter, of the 72d Pennsylaania.

From Gen. Butler's Column.

APPROACHING FORT DARLING.

Gen. Smith Operating on Drury's Bluff

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

A dispatch has been received from General Butler, dated "In the field, near Chester Station, Va., May 12th, 3:30 P. M." It states that he is harrassing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North Carolina that have got up.

A courier from Gen. Beauregard, while on his way to Monoval Hope, in command at Drury's Bluff, was captured this morning. He had a dispatch stating that Beauregard would join him as soon as the troops came up.

General Gillmore holds the entrenchments, while Gen. Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's line.

Gen. Kountz, with his cavalry, has been sent out the Danville railroad, and can, perhaps, advance on James river.

From Sherman's Army.

EVACUATION OF DALTON!

Johnston Falling Back.

EVERYTHING GOING WELL.

CINCINNATI, May 13.

It is reported that Johnston has fallen back beyond Dalton, and that our troops occupy the place.

Extract of a letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Chattanooga, May 6:

General Sherman has enjoined silence upon correspondents regarding army movements, and for special intelligence you must for the present rely on rebel dispatches, which not unfrequently are more frank and intelligible than what a correspondent under restrictions can send you. Our army has advanced as far as Tunnel Hill, and a tremendous concentration of troops has been made in front of the rebel position. Night and day trains have been carrying troops to the front with a celerity and order that tell we are learning to make war decisive. They rumble all night with their martial burdens, and at daylight I see little armies waiting for transportation.

There can be no treason in saying that the largest number of effective men ever collected in a Western army, is now south of Ringgold, ready for advance, the preparations have had a significance of their own. The men march light—that is without wagons.

The concentration of troops has been so heavy that it seems to be the settled conviction that the rebel army will fall back. If they fight, however, it will be in the neighborhood of Resaca, where the country is favorable for defense.

If they retreat, they debouch into open country, and nothing but the numerous large streams north of Atlanta could debar the speedy occupation of that point. Whether that event happens early or late, the country may be prepared for a tremendous campaign, and rest assured that whatever Sherman does will be done decisively.

Cavalry skirmishes, two of them pretty severe, have taken place since the movement commenced. In one of them our forces were driven back, whereupon Gen. Kilpatrick, with about eighty picked men, made a sabre charge upon the pursuers, numbering several hundred, and routed them completely. Gen. Kilpatrick had a horse shot under him, and the exploit has made him immensely popular with his gallant command.

J. W. M

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Red River in Rebel Possession.

CAIRO, May 13,—Memphis dates of the 11th have no news. There is but little activity in the cotton market. The order for closing the lines of the district, and the indefinite advices from the North, have tended to stagnate the market and render both buyers and sellers slow in transactions. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 356 bales. The prices are: Strict Middling, 72@73c; Government, 75@76c; Fair, 77@78c.

Late reports from below represent the rebels in complete possession of Red river, below Alexandria, and that they have two more of our gunboats, names not known. The truth of this is not vouched for.

MARYLAND MILITIA CALLED OUT.

INSUBORDINTION IN LEE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Government this morning made a requisition on Gov. Bradford for the immediate services of 2,000 Maryland militia, for one hundred days, on the terms on which the Governors of the different Western States have recently placed their militia in the field. They are to relieve other troops now doing guard duty in Maryland, who are to go at once to the front.

The prisoners captured yesterday morning in Hancock's charge upon Johnson's division, report that the rebel army is in a state of almost total insubordination on account of the want of food.

BANKS IN MORE TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, May 13.

A New Orleans letter of the 7th, in the *Express*, gives a report that Gen. Banks is retreating by a land route to Brashear City, it being impossible to do so by the Red river, as the steamer City Belle, on her way up the other day with a regiment of troops to reinforce him was captured with all on board, and the boat burned. Two other boats had been captured and burned.

PILLS FOR THE REBELS.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Orders were received yesterday, from Washington, to forward a large quantity of grape, canister and shell. Forty tuns were forwarded last night.

CHEERING FROM JAMES RIVER.

Our Fleet Advancing on Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

The *Evening Telegraph* has a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, just received, stating that all the obstructions in the James River have been removed, and that our fleet of iron-clads is advancing on Richmond.

THE VERY LATEST.

Dispatch from Ass't. Sec'y Dana

Gen. Lee's Retreat Confirmed.

Grant in Hot Pursuit.

Army in Fine Spirits

GEN. GRANT BEING REINFORCED.

LEE STILL ON THE RETREAT.

CONDITION OF OUR WOUNDED.

DISPATCHES FROM BUTLER

BRISK FIGHTING.

GEN. LEE WOUNDED.

HE IS IN RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, May 13th, 6:30 P. M.

GEN. DIX: The following dispatch from Mr. Dana has just been received at the War Department:

SPOTTSYLVANIA, May 3—8 A. M.—Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new one in the vicinity or make a thorough retreat is not determined.

One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question, and at 7 A. M. had come upon his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspires the men with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion, but the heavy rain of the last thirty-six hours renders the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than either of the three days' fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillery.

[Signed,] E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 6:55 P. M.

MAJ. GEN. DIX: The acting Surgeon General reports that of 500 patients from the recent battle field admitted into the hospital not one of them will require surgical operation, and that he is of opinion that two-thirds of the whole number wounded will be fit for service in thirty days.

Reinforcements are going forward to the Army of the Potomac. [Signed,]

ED. M. STANTON.

LATEST.

Lee on the Retreat.

SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 13.

At five o'clock this morning, Wright's Corps advanced to the attack, in pursuance of orders issued yesterday afternoon, and found that Lee's army had retreated during the night.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 12.—At daylight this morning the rear guard advanced. At 8 A. M. General Butler and staff left the old headquarters, and at 10 A. M. the whole force was in the direction of Petersburg and the Richmond railroad. At noon the enemy were discovered entrenched. The 10th New Hampshire charged and drove the enemy from his entrenchments.

There was skirmishing all the afternoon on our right, but no general engagement. A number of rebels were captured, including one Colonel. There has been no fighting on the left. Officers and men are in good spirits.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 11th says: "Gen. Lee is in Richmond wounded." The telegraph lines between Petersburg and Richmond have been cut for several days, as well as the railroad.

GEN. SIGEL HEARD FROM.

HE IS DOING HIS WORK.

Railroads Cut--Bridges Destroyed.

Both Lynchburg and Gordonsville Isolated.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

An extra *Star* says: "An officer, who arrived here to-day, reports that, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a dispatch was received at the front, from General Sigel, commanding, dated at Butler's Mountain, between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, at 10 A. M., announcing that our cavalry had torn up the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, twenty-six miles below the former place, and also that the track of the Gordonsville Railroad between Charlottesville and Keeswick had been destroyed. All the bridges between the above points on both roads have been destroyed. When returning, our forces encountered a body of rebel cavalry, who came from the direction of Carter's Mountain, and a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the rebels, who fled in the direction they had came. This was the only rebel force met with during the raid.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

THE FREE STATE CONVENTION.

PRO-SLAVERY REPORT REJECTED.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamship George Washington, from New Orleans on the 7th, arrived this afternoon. New Orleans papers of the 6th and 7th contain nothing from Red River.

The State Convention was in session, and had rejected a pro-slavery report.

The steamer Havana, from New York and Havana, arrived on the 6th, but will be detained at quarantine.

O'NEILL'S

FOREIGN EMIGRATION OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cheap Passage from the "Old Country."

By the LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA (INMAN) LINE, made up of the following magnificent steamers, leaving Liverpool for New York, touching at Queenstown every week:

City of London	2,500 t's	Etna	2,215 t's
City of Baltimore	2,367 "	Edinburgh	2,197 "
City of Washington	2,380 "	Kangaroo	1,374 "
City of Manchester	2,109 "	Glasgow	1,362 "
City of Cork	1,548 "	Bosphorus	448 "
City of Limerick	1,540 "		

Fare from Liverpool to New York $35.

The City of Cork will leave New York for Queenstown and Liverpool on the 18th, when a limited number of Third Class Passengers will be received at $35 in Greenbacks.

Also, by the well-known vessels of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY LINE of Mail steamers as follows:

Hiberian	2,500 tons	Nova Scotian	2,200 tons
Ura	2,300 tons	Peruvian	2,600 tons
Damascus	2,200 tons	Moravian	2,600 tons
North American	1,800 tons	Belgian	2,600 tons

These steamers leave Liverpool every THURSDAY, touching at Londonderry for the Irish and Scotch passengers and the mails.

Fare from Londonderry to New York, $27 00.

Also, by TAPSCOTT'S LINE of Clipper Sailing Packets leaving Liverpool for New York twice a week, and the "K" LINE of London Packets, leaving London for New York every ten days. TAPSCOTT'S LINE comprises the following ships:

	Tons		Tons
William Tapscott	2,700	Emerald Isle	2,500
Gratitude	2,500	Constellation	2,500
Benjamin Adams	2,000	Atmosphere	2,000
Underwriter	2,000	R. Sickly	2,000
Monarch of the Sea	3,000	Caravan	2,000
Cynosore	2,000	Emerald	2,000
Dreadnaught	2,250	Victory	2,000
Albion	2,250	General McClellan	2,000
Aurora	2,500	Ne Plus Ultra	2,500
Vanguard	2,000		

Persons coming out by this line need not want for a "Captain's letter," as by the other lines, but will be received on presenting their tickets at Liverpool, and forwarded without delay.

Parties brought out at the following rates in paper money:

From Dublin	$35 00	From Waterford	$36 00
" Drogheda	35 00	" Wexford	36 00
" Belfast	35 00	" Cork	37 00
" Limerick	37 50	" Liverpool	33 00
" Londonderry	35 25	" London	37 00
" Galaway	39 00		

Passengers booked through to any part of the United States or Canada, when required. Two of these ships leave New York for Liverpool every week. Fare $18.00 and $20.00."

Parties having friends to bring out, or about visiting the old country, will find it to their advantage to get their tickets from the undersigned. His rates are always low, and in every case the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.

SIGHT DRAFTS

on all parts of Europe for sale at the lowest rates.

Apply to

D. O'NEILL,

"Evening Chronicle" Building, Fifth street, or 66 Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. my7:6tesod.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

se7 Office, 55 Market street.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine, in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

se10

THE PULPIT.

THE SUBJECT AND OBJECT OF APOSTOLIC PREACHING.

A SERMON:

BY REV. E. B. SNYDER,

Pastor of Christ M. E. Church, Pittsburgh.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TEXT—"For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake!"—2 Cor. iv. 5.

Of all those enterprises which have at any time engaged the attention or inflamed the zeal of the good and the great, the preaching of Christ crucified to a perishing world, is by far the most commendable and responsible. With what seraph-like zeal did the Apostle to the Gentiles labor to proclaim the everlasting Gospel to his fellow men. We see him in the prosecution of his heaven-inspired purpose, traveling from country to country, enduring every species of hardship, encountering every extremity of danger, assaulted by the populace, punished by the magistrates, scourged, beaten, stoned, left for dead; expecting wherever he went a renewal of the same treatment and of the same dangers, yet, when driven from one city, preaching in the next; spending his whole time in the employment, sacrificing to it his pleasure, his ease, his safety; persisting in this course to old age, unaltered by the experience of perverseness, ingratitude, prejudice, desertion; unsubdued by anxiety, want, labor, persecutions; unwearied by long confinement, undismayed by the prospect of death. In all this we have but a mere outline of the Apostolic life of him who tells us, "None of these things move me, neither counted I my life dear unto myself so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus to testify the Gospel of the grace of God." In the passage which we have selected, as the basis of our reflections, in entering upon the pastorate of this charge, the Apostle presents us with the Subject and Object of his Ministry.

Subject—CHRIST JESUS THE LORD.

Object—THE GLORY OF CHRIST IN THE SALVATION OF MEN.

In calling your attention to this passage, we will notice,

I. THE PRINCIPLES WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE APOSTOLIC MINISTRY; and,

II. THE OBJECT OF THAT MINISTRY.

As to the principles which characterized the Apostolic ministry, the first was the complete renunciation of self—We preach not ourselves." It must be borne in mind that there never was a period of greater moral darkness than that which rested upon the world at the time the Apostles commenced their ministry. Mankind had gone off into polytheism and idolatry. Admitting the existence of a "Great First Cause," they denied the fact and necessity of a direct revelation from heaven. They depended exclusively upon the light of nature and reason for guidance in the path of duty and happiness. ARISTOTLE, PLATO, SOCRATES and PYTHAGORAS were confessedly among their wisest and best moralists and philosophers, emphatically preached themselves. They could only give forth the results of human wisdom and investigation. They taught doctrines the tenets of men. But there were others who preached themselves, in that, they made a great parade of human learning and eloquence, in order merely to move the masses and gain applause. DEMOSTHENES composed his most splendid oration in order to win the crown of eloquence. And the most elaborate effort of the ancients—the panegyric to which ISOCRATES devoted fifteen years of his life, was an essay written for a prize. HERODOTUS and THUCYDIDES composed their histories with a view to popular applause. And PINDER'S fiery pulse beat faster in prospect of the great Olympic gathering, and the universal praises of assembled Greece. St. PAUL in contradistinction to all this, declares: We—the apostles of christianity—preach not ourselves. Though they were men of the first eloquence, yet theirs unlike the then existing so-called eloquence, was not a marketable commodity. They preached neither for the praise or patronage of men. They professed to have been called of God to the work in which they were engaged. They felt that they were moved by a divine impulse to take upon themselves the office and work of the ministry. And so powerfully were they impressed with their divine mission, that we hear him who stood at the head of the apostolic school exclaiming, "Wo is me if I preach not the Gospel!"

But they not only professed to have been called of God to, and taught of God in the work of the Christian ministry. They did not discard the help of the schools, but they sought *pre-eminently* that "wisdom which cometh down from above." Hence they spoke of God, and his government, and providences, and his nature, of immortality, and retribution by divine authority, and under the light of inspiration. But the great distinctive feature of the apostolic ministry, was the prominence given to the "Cross" of our Lord Jesus Christ. They did not cover up the cross with the trophies and figures of rhetoric; or with the flowers of oratory—so that the sinking, despairing sinner could not behold it and live—but the "Cross"—the naked Cross—with its bleeding, sacrificial, sin-atoning victim, was their constant and effective theme. They preached Christ Jesus the Lord—his life for man's imitation—his vicarious death for man's atonement—his laws for man's obedience—his resurrection for man's hopes—his intercession at the Father's right hand for man's encouragement in prayer—his sympathy with the afflicted for man's succor in trial—his coming finally in the clouds of heaven, attended by myriads of the seraphic hosts to judge the world, to alarm the guilty, and to gather the people home to glory. These are some of the principles which characterized the apostolic ministry, and these should govern the ministration of the pulpit at all times and in all places. Experience has proved that that ministry which most faithfully and successful in the salvation of men, other things being equal, which has most of Christ in it. The great end of preaching is the salvation of the soul. Failing in this, it fails in all things. That ministry which merely pleases the fancy and instructs the judgment, but leaves the heart unsanctified, and by consequence the life unimproved, is not the ministry of Christ. The true embassador of the cross must measure his success not by the number of the populace, but by the number of souls he is instrumental in bringing to a saving knowledge of the truth as is in Christ. It is a most inspiring thought that men generally will not refuse to listen to you when you tell them of Christ. We may press into our ministrations subjects to which you may justly close your ears, but when we preach "Christ Jesus the Lord"—the Christ of history—the Christ of Providence—the Christ of God and the Christ of Calvary—we are certain to receive at your hands an attentive hearing—especially if it be true, as our lamented WATSON of the West has told us, that man is instinctively prepared to hear of a Savior. As for myself, I shall be content if

"With my latest breath
I may but gasp His name—
Preach Him to all, and cry in death,
Behold! behold the Lamb!"

II. THE OBJECTS OF MINISTERIAL DEVOTION.

1. The ministry is for the *benefit of the people*. Says Paul, in the text: "*Ourselves your servants.*" Not that you are our masters, for one is your master and ours, even CHRIST; but we are yours for CHRIST'S sake, *and in his stead*. As your servants, the ministry must be—

1. *Apt to Teach*. Prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers, are the gift of Christ to and for the Church, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the *edifying* of the body of Christ "till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the sons of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." Man naturally is spiritually ignorant. Wise in other things, he may be in this untaught of the Spirit. He is a fool. "The natural man understandeth not the things of the Spirit, because they are spiritually discerned." Now as there can be no salvation without faith, so there can be no faith without out fact. But of these great truths upon which saving faith is predicated man is ignorant, and must therefore be instructed. But man is so constituted, physically, mentally and morally, that he can only be successfully instructed, even in spiritual things, by one of his own species, hence "we have this treasure in earthen vessels." God uses the voice—the sympathies—the intellect of sanctified, to lift unsanctified humanity up into the regions of spiritual life and blessedness. Our business then is to point men to the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." This we are to do in the pulpit and by the fireside; in the hall of festivity, and at the bed of death. This we are to do for the parents and for the children. In a word we are to know no higher joy on earth than to "preach Christ Jesus the Lord."

Again: The present is eminently a skeptical age. Perhaps no period in the world was ever more so. The forces which now lift themselves up in opposition to Christianity are legion. The skepticism of the day is not of that bold, rough, impudent cast which characterized the days of HUME, GIBBON and PAINE, or even of CELSUS and PORPHYRIES; but is none the less dangerous because of its refinement and subtlety. The skepticism of to-day is all the more embarrassing and deadly because it penetrates in all directions under the guise of science, philosophy, and even of religion itself. Even the Minister of the Cross, who would successfully preach Christ in these times, must be a man of living heart and active brain. He must keep his ear open and nicely adjusted to catch the outbreathings of the spirit of his times. Then he may deter, and if possible destroy everything that rises up in opposition to the aggressive purpose of the "Cross."

To do all this the minister must be a student not only of the Book, but of books of men and of his age.

2. As the servants of the people the ministry must furnish you with excitants to holiness. The tendencies of a specially progressive age are invariably towards materialism. "In my prosperity I forgot the Lord." Of all the previous eras of the world the present will be numbered on the page of the historian as the period of man's sublimest triumphs over the physical world. We scarcely recover our surprise at one tremendous development before another and grander burst upon the astonished vision. The locomotive with its nerves of steel, and heart of fire, as it goes ploughing through our valleys and scaling mountain barriers, and annihilating distance, is but a fit symbol of the progressive spirit of the age. Now, the minister of Christ is not to oppose progress, but to encourage and retard its ill. Yet this very progressiveness devolves new and numerous responsibilities upon the ministry. The tendency of the times is to make men subordinate to the "Cross," and to forget, amid the excitements of the time, the requirements of an approaching eternity. As your servants, therefore, we must not resist this progressive spirit, but seek to direct and control it.

He must lay his hand upon it, directing to the Cross. He must make men feel that God is above gold—that Christianity is above commerce. Men must be made to feel there is a deeper need than stocks and trade. He must calculate for man the greatness of the loss he will sustain if he even gain the whole world and loses his soul. In a word, the ministry must stand like an immovable breastwork against the inflowing and increasing tide of worldliness, formality and infidelity, while he points to brighter worlds, and leads the way. The Christ of whom we preach, is the same whom the Apostles preached. But is it not a more difficult task to preach Christ *fully, faithfully and earnestly* in these times, than it was in Apostolic times?

Should we not, at least, bring with us, if possible, into the pulpit a *holy boldness*, as great as that possessed by a pentecostal Peter—a logic as keen and penetrating as that of the eloquent Paul—whilst both should be sanctified by a piety as deep-toned and persuasive as that which filled the heart of a loving John. As an eye glances out over this enlarged field of ministerial responsibility, may we not be excused for exclaiming, in very agony of spirit, "Lord, who is sufficient for these things?"

2d. Once more: The ministry is even for a higher end than merely the people's good. It is for the *honor of Christ*, "ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake." Even the salvation of the undying soul is for a higher object than merely to save it from wo, and raise it to Heaven—it is for the glory of Christ. All things in the natural, providential and spiritual world, are by Christ, and for his glory. Is the minister of the cross instrumental in building up the church, in enlarging the borders of Zion, in winning souls to Christ, in instructing the children? He must not take the glory to himself, lest, like Herod of old, he be eaten of worms; but he must bring all his honors, all his successes, and lay them at the feet of Jesus, exclaiming, "not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name, oh Lord, be all the glory!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[Additional Local on Fourth Page.]

Losses in the 139th Regiment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Lieutenant-General Grant.

When the country trusted Lieutenant-General GRANT it made no mistake. It took three years to realize the belief that the war would raise up a man equal so the great emergency on whom expectation had been fixed from end to end, and with them, seemingly, our cause. But all the while, in the Southwest, a man was rising, destined to hold in his single hand the destinies of the Republic—not as usurper, but as one who had won the place by his works. If he came up slowly, he stood firmly. There was neither pride nor ambition in him save only the ambition of a patriot to do well his duty. Gen. GRANT believed in himself, and the Nation came to believe in him. There may have been those who at times doubted, but he never doubted. His self-confidence has no tinge of vanity, but the consciousness of being able to do whatever he proposes—and he is sure to propose nothing that has not the stamp of a mind in which center many of the essentials of true greatness.

If ever a man won greatness, Lieutenant General GRANT has won that distinction. Judged by all the rules applied to men, more especially by his works—the most practical and severe of all—he is indisputably entitled to the highest grade of fame, and will stand pre-eminent in history as a leader of armies. The greatest moderation possible in this flush hour of victory, and of the nation's salvation, elevates him to a height in the nation's regard, and accords to him a share of its affection, equalled in the case of no living man.

When he left the West, where he had won nothing but renown by deeds that sent his name forth to all the world, and came to take command of the army and do the work in which so many had failed, a million eyes turned unto him, and all true loyal men, with a feeling that was not unmixed with doubts, prayed in their hearts that he might succeed.

He made no boastful promise—he issued no bulletins or resounding proclamations; but he went to his work, and he has succeeded!

If it did not require extraordinary qualities to make the requisite combinations, to take the responsibility of an issue that has no parallel, to keep silent and halt not—to do what he has done, and what we know he will do,—then Lieutenant General GRANT has no claims to greatness, or the love and confession of everlasting indebtedness from his countrymen. If he is not great, how infinitely less than pigmies are they who essayed to do what he has done, but failed!

The Monroe Doctrine—France, Mexico and the United States.

The fact that the Senate has laid aside the resolution of the House of Representatives, reasserting the Monroe Doctrine, is seized upon by the Paris press as indicating that they do not express the sentiments of the people of this country. It is, therefore, not expected that the action of the House will be urged as having much consequence. Nevertheless, the resolution by the House has had a marked effect in France, because it is not doubted that they do express the real sentiment of the country. The effect of the resolution was much heightened by this circumstance, and the fact is, it was so unexpected and so contrary to everything the public had been promised by the ruthless Government press that there is no wonder the effect was deep and wide-spread. We have only now been able to comprehend the full extent of this effect.

The Mexican loan has been seriously affected by the resolution. GLYN, MILLS & Co. are responsible to MAXIMILIAN for the whole amount; but this firm and their agents have tried to get the public to subscribe largely for bonds and have failed. At Paris the public have not taken anything like the amount which was kindly allotted to them, and the American resolution was the principal cause of the failure. Mr. PEABODY, who is there, says his house will have nothing to do with it, and that he has no confidence that any more than three or four dividends will ever be paid. So that the wrath of ministerial papers has a certain foundation.

M. GUEROULT, of the *Opinion Nationale*, whose articles on Mexico are regular broadsides, declares that there is no solution at all to the Mexican question, and that the troubles connected with that question are just commencing. The payment into the French treasury of the first instalment on the war indemnity is certainly a very gratifying fact; but the engagements France has taken in the affair will lead to bankruptcy in Mexico, and losses to which this is a mere cypher. France can no more whip the Americans on their own soil, he says, than Americans can whip France on her own soil: in other words, France can no more set up a monarchy in Mexico, if the Americans decide otherwise, than the Americans can set up a republic in Belgium, if France decides otherwise. M. GUEROULT says that the vote of the American House of Representatives *does* represent the sentiment of the great body of the people of the United States, that the rebellion, sooner or later, will certainly be put down, and that when this event arrives, the present arrangement in Mexico will inevitably be overthrown. He repeats, therefore, emphatically that instead of the Mexican expedition being at an end, it is just commencing, and he condemns in the strongest terms, the part of the treaty which gives to MAXIMILIAN the use of the French flag and French soldiers for the space of six years.

Among the interesting collateral incidents to which the resolution has given rise, *Independence Belge* has had one of its issues suppressed because it contained a pretended dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, notifying the French Government of the intention of the American Government not to recognize MAXIMILIAN, while the *Nation*, of Paris, pretends to have private information to the effect that Mr. SEWARD has apologized to the French Legation at Washington for this extraordinary vote in Congress, and that he declared that this resolution did not indicate the policy of the Government!

Shortening up the Time.

General GRANT telegraphed to Secretary STANTON: "I propose to fight it out on this line, *if it takes all summer.*" While the blows which, day and night, he was dealing upon LEE proved conclusively that not a moment would be lost or anything left undone to make an early finish, this language shows the tenacity of the man, and that with him there is no give up. The blows have won, and the time is likely to be shortened up a good deal. Unlike most of Generals, GRANT loses no time. We think LEE understands this now.

It is reported that the rebel Chief, after the fighting had been going on several days, sent a flag of truce asking time to bury his dead, and that GRANT refused it, saying that he had not time to bury his own dead, but proposed to move on him at once. Whether this is true or not, GRANT probably acted on the principle that, as compared with the ends for which he was striving—the nation's salvation—a few thousand dead men were of little account. He was to be diverted by nothing, even for an instant, from the work on hand. The dead must lie unburied, and thousands more fall by their side, that the nation might live. He was then using "all means to crush," and had no time to consider secondary things.

Mr. Slaughter, Mayor of Fredericksburg, who is reported to have marched about three hundred of our wounded into the rebel lines by the aid of guerrillas, has been recently captured, and is now locked up in a Federal guard-house. It is to be hoped he will be kept on just such fare as the rebels have been giving to our prisoners in Richmond.

"Grant has Never Met Lee."

So said the rebel press when Gen. GRANT undertook the Virginia campaign. It was equivalent to the confident assumption, that while GRANT might be equal to some others, he was no match for LEE. The retort, as the sequel has shown, was more appropriate than the taunt, which was that "Lee has not met Grant." To say the least, this was as broad as it was long, and, we might add, a little broader! There were, we must confess, grounds for great confidence in LEE. Without any doubt he is a very able general, but on fields among the bloodiest the sweet heavens ever yet beheld, his inferiority to GRANT has been demonstrated. If LEE is great, GRANT is greater. Fortunate beyond measure is it that these two generals, who had never met before, had such a meeting.

The Rebel Losses.

General GRANT, in a brief note to Mr. STANTON, expresses the belief that the rebel loss is greatest. As GRANT had more men than LEE, the per centage of the rebel loss is consequently very much the greatest. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, before the battle of Thursday—the hardest in the series—is said to have been 35,000. Say that, up to that time the rebel loss was equal to ours. In that battle they lost terribly, particularly in prisoners. We have seen the total put as high as 20,000. This would make LEE'S loss, since the battles began, between 50,000 and 60,000. Add to this the stragglers, and his army—conceding him the highest claim—must have become reduced nearly, or quite, one-half.

Miss Dix Describes the Returned Prisoners.

I met Miss Dorotha Dix this morning—sister of Major-General Dix—the guardian-angel of our hundred hospitals—a glorious woman in a sublime cause. She was in a flutter of patriotic excitement over the barbarous treatment of our heroes who fall into rebel hands. She had just returned from Baltimore, she said, where she had been at the request of the Secretary of War, to see our returning prisoners, and she wanted to tell all about it. She stood over the table where we were gathered, and her tongue run on, as an indignant woman's will, the sad rehearsal interlarded with fierce gestures in the right place. I will tell you the story as she told us:

"I had just got to the wharf," she said, "when our Flag-of-Truce boat, the City of New York, came in, and soon the poor fellows began to land—four hundred and fifty of them, from Belle Isle. Such a sight! It was a regiment of skeletons! Most of them had to be carried off on stretchers. Several died on the boat as they were lifted up. Nine died on the wharf, lisping their gratitude to God that, at last, all their privations were over. They were permitted to die under the old flag! A majority were so weak that they could scarcely speak, and in a hundred the brain seemed to be implicated. First, as near as we could learn from the few who could tell the story, they had been starved—systematically they thought—only a meagre scrap of musty bacon being brought to them, with water, so that they gradually lost their strength, and became mere skin and bone.

"Then they were left exposed in cold weather to freeze. They were in such a condition of hunger at any time that a man would give his blanket or his shoes for a bit of food, so that they became almost deprived of clothing. *A majority of them had their feet frozen* more or less. Many had lost their feet, and several had to have their legs amputated after their arrival at Baltimore.

"Besides they were absolutely covered with vermin, and in a most distressing state. I never saw any of our boys so filthy—never. They had been huddled together like sheep, and as their minds failed them and they became delirious, they gave less and less attention to themselves.

"Immediately on their arrival, they were ordered to have a thorough bath. It was pitiable to refuse their feeble cries for 'food!' 'food!' —'for God's sake give me something to eat!' and our great strong Surgeons whom I never saw shed a tear before, cried like children when they were obliged to deny the appeals, and confine their patients to a simple diet and a bath.

"Most of them had to be carried, to the bathroom, but I saw one, apparently sturdier than the rest, standing alone in his blanket, and I ordered him to go alone to the bath. Without a word he went. In half an hour he was found there unconscious and helpless, his mind and strength having failed him together. An attendant lifted him up and supported him as he got out, and accidentally trod on one of his feet, when *it came off!*—having been frozen to that degree during the dreadful exposure of the winter.

"A majority of the poor fellows are maimed or invalided for life; many of them are hopelessly insane, also. It seems to have been the deliberate policy of the rebels to return all our prisoners in such a condition that they can never more be of service to us.

"Oh, sir," said Miss Dix, "if your paper could only stir up the Administration to some adequate retaliation for these awful crimes against humanity—and if that *can not* be, tell your people of Rochester to send their soldiers even more freely to conquer these savages, and secure protection through victory.—*Correspondence Rochester Democrat.*

THE NEEDED EXAMPLE.—A writer in the Boston *Advertiser* remarks, that ladies, prominent in the new retrenchment and economy movement, meet to discuss it clad in elegant embroideries and brocades, and wearing French kids. Do they ask how they can best serve their country at this moment? Their toilettes are doubtless provided for years to come. Let them lay aside showy and expensive articles, and dress as the majority will be compelled to do. High birth and high breeding can well afford to wear an American calico, and they have no right to despise the weakness which blushes to be less dressed than a neighbor, when they will not conquer the weakness which desires to be better dressed than the majority. Thus they may help to make the reform easy and thorough. would they sign the pledge if it *bound* them to refrain from *wearing* what they promise not to *buy*? It is rather strange that the articles of covenant do not mention hoops, the absurd masses of drapery which cover them or trail dishonored along our streets.

General Grant on the "Wilderness" Battle Field.

A correspondent describes General Grant during the late battle of the Wilderness. His headquarters were located in a field between the plank road and a small road leading to a little hamlet known as Parker's store. During the fight, however, he was principally with General Meade, whose headquarters were on a piney knoll in the rear of Warren's corps. I had seen Grant at Vicksburg and in Tennessee, and his appearance was familiar; but as I strolled through the group of officers reclining under the trees at headquarters, I looked for him some time in vain, such was his insignificant, unpretending aspect and conduct, while the hail of bullets was singing all its fury. A stranger to the insignia of military rank would have little dreamed that the plain, quiet man who sat with his back against a tree, apparently heedless and unmoved, was the one upon whom the fortunes of the day, if not of the war and country, were hinging. It was only when some aid or orderly rode up in hot haste with a communication from some portion of the battlefield that his eyes upturned to seek in those of the messenger the purport of the message.

The consultation with General Meade, or the direct suggestion or command, all took place with that same impertubility of countenance for which he has always been remarkable. No movement of the enemy seemed to puzzle or disconcert him. Fertile in resources, the petition for reinforcement was speedily answered. And while all this transpired, he stood calmly in the group, at times smoking his favorite cigar—a more vigorous or more frequent puffing only indicating the inward working of the mind. If something transpired which he deemed needed his personal attention, away he darted on horseback to the immediate scene, the one or two of his aids and an orderly exerting their utmost to keep up with him. Arrived on the spot, he calmly considered the matter requiring his attention, with ready judgment communicated the necessary orders, and then galloped away to another part of the field, or to his seat beneath the pine tree, there to enter on the order book some record of the battle's progress.

It was amusing at the time to see him—the Commander-in-Chief—whittling away with his knife on the bark of a tree, pausing now and then to throw in a word or sentence in the conversation of those grouped about, and then going to work again with renewed vigor upon the incision of the pine. The contemplation of this by those who were with him at Vicksburg will recall an incident of a similar character in that memorable siege. When the columbiads were mounted in front of Logan's line, Gen. Grant was desirous of superintending the operations. During the preliminary work of cutting the embrasures he mounted the epaulement, and, while the rebel bullets struck all around him, deliberately whittled a rail until the guns were placed in position.

THE Executive Committee of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair are very much exercised about what to do with the SNIDER Farm. It was proposed that 50,000 tickets, at $1 each be issued as a means of disposing of the farm. Rev. Dr. NELSON moved that the committee adhere to its original action against raffling, the effect of which would prevent the disposition of the farm by this means. The farm is valued at thirty or forty thousand dollars, and is likely to prove an "elephant" on the hands of the committee.

More Reports about the Pirate Florida.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 31st inst., says that the following official dispatch from Fort Fisher was received yesterday by Secretary Mallory:

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy—Sir: I have *authentic intelligence* by the Greyhound, from Nassau, that the Florida has sunk the Huntsville and another gunboat, in the West Indies. COLONEL LAMB.

The Huntsville is a screw steamship, of eight hundred and seventeen tons and five guns, and one of the East Gulf squadron.

The *Sentinel*, of the 7th, says that the different churches of Richmond were kept open during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, an I thronged with persons offering up prayers for the success of the Confederate arms in the battles taking place.

It is stated that the *Legislative Record*, containing the official proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will not be completed for some six weeks to come, as the reporters are far behind in writing up the debates, etc.

Personal.

Edward Beecher, in his sermon at the funeral of Owen Lovejoy, at his home in Illinois, stated that Mr. L. originally sought ordination in the Episcopal Church at the hands of Bishop Chase, who required him to pledge himself in writing that he would not agitate the subject of slavery. He replied: "My right arm shall drop off before I will sign that pledge. If I should sign it, I should expect it to drop off." The Bishop then agreed that he might *lecture* on slavery, if he would say nothing about it in the pulpit. "Promise not to preach against sin, and that a prevailing sin! Never." And so he turned to the freedom of the Congregational polity.

Tieman, the Cincinnati billiard player, gives notice that he will play any man in America who will come to Cincinnati, for $5,000 and the championship in billiards. Kavanagh offers to play any man in the world for $10,000 and the championship.

William L. Kelley, assistant postmaster at Louisville, Ky., has been appointed special agent of the Post Office Department in the United Ssates armies in the Valley of the Mississippi, vice Markland, transferred to Washington city, in charge of mails to the armies of the United States.

Gen. Meade has purchased a handsome residence corner of Nineteenth street and Delancy place, Philadelphia.

General Hickman had a horse killed under him and his finger slightly injured by a fragment of shell, in the battle on the Petersburg railroad.

Glancing at some of the amenities of war, Mr. Sala, in his correspondence with the London *Telegraph*, says: "I was told recently of a Northern cavalry officer who for months was opposed to the renowned Confederate *Sabreur* —the Murat of the South—Fitzhugh Lee. The two gallant foemen fought each other like a couple of wild cats, but they were, out of the fight, always on the friendliest terms. Both happened to be gentlemen, schoolfellows, classmates, West Point men, who had puzzled their heads over the same mathematical problems and smoked the same prohibited tobacco. They even, in the intervals of fighting, managed to keep up a correspondence. Thus the Confederate would write to the Federal. 'Clear out; you've no right in this part of the country, anyhow. Send me a bag of coffee.' To which—having sent the coffee—the Federal would reply, a few days later, 'I played the deuce with you on Thursday, and mean to finish you up next week. Old rye is scarce. Could you manage to let me have a few bottles?' And the old rye, or, in default thereof, Bourbon was punctually sent. It chanced that one of the aids-de-camp of a Federal officer was taken prisoner. He met at first with some rough treatment in the Confederate lines, and being slightly wounded, would have fared ill, but when he bethought himself of sending his card to General Fitzhugh Lee. The Murat of the South was exceedingly kind to him. He could not set him free—that was against the rules. He had no wine, no fruit, no jellies, no delicacies, and but few comforts to offer him; but he sent him every day at noon a hot whisky-toddy. Whisky-and-water hot, is, perhaps, not the best diet for a wounded man, but you have little idea of the strange things one gets accustomed to in war. My belief is, that the aid-de-camp throve on the whisky-toddy; but in any case the intention of Fitzhugh Lee was as kind and as tender and noble as that of the poor Highland caterans, who, when they could have sold Charles Edward's head for £30,000, sheltered their fugitive prince in a cave, but had no better fare to give him than a pennyworth of gingerbread."

Col. Locke, Assistant Adjutant General to General Warren, was severely wounded in the face, on Sunday, while riding along the line delivering orders.

General Intelligence.

It is noticed as a remarkable feature of trade just now that an active demand exists in the East for sugar for the New Orleans market. Before the rebellion this would have been looked upon as "carrrying coals to Newcastle;" but, as it is, the destruction of the sugar plantations in that region makes it a buyer instead of a seller.

The panic in Richmond on Saturday, is shown by the announcement in the *Sentinel* that "the Yankee officers at the Libby, one thousand in number, are to be sent to Danville immediately."

One of the most repulsive spectacles presented by the late encounters was that of some bodies found partially consumed by fire, the men evidently having been burned to death. These fires were started by men who had been cooking or through carelessness, and the leaves and husks being very dry, the flames extended over acres. Of course the wounded left on the ground suffered the additional torture of death by fire. A number of wounded were on Monday still on the Wilderness battle field.

The remains of Major-General Sedgwick have been taken to the "Sedgwick Homestead," at Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticutt, where General Sedgwick was born.

An unknown man was killed on Monday night, on the through train from Washington to New York on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad at the bridge at Staunton, Del. He was occupying an entire seat, and had his feet out of the car window, when his feet caught in one of the ropes of the bridge and he was dragged out of the car and his body almost smashed to pieces. He was probably asleep at the time. The name of the deceased was unknown, but he was about twenty-five years of age, and was well dressed. The train was not stopped until it arrived at Wilmington.

Napoleon's Designs on the Pacific.

It is now commonly reported in Paris that the plans of the Emperor Napoleon embrace the bringing back of California under the sway of Mexico, and that secret societies like those of the Knights of the Golden Cross are already hard at work trying to bring this about. At first view, so monstrous a project would seem incapable of being conceived, but there is so much in it that is dazzling, and would be most especially so to the eyes of Frenchmen, that the very difficulties of it might prove attractive. It should ever be remembered that California was nothing until the enterprise of the citizens of the United States made it what it now is—completely American in language, in institutions, in all its associations and hopes and enterprises. But, on the other hand, Napoleon knows less, perhaps, of this than of the history of that tract of country for three hundred years previously as Mexican, and on this occasion he may think nothing of those difficulties, which the work of the past fifteen years may have thrown in his path.

There is, however, no doubt that the same minds which conceived the project of revolutionizing California for the benefit of Union would now suggest to the Emperor Napoleon that what Southern treachery was unable to effect might yet be accomplished by French subtlety, backed by a certain amount of force. However wicked this plot may seem to the unsophisticated, there is such a golden bait connected with it, that it becomes us to be on guard. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Our forces are remarkably weak in the Pacific, to guard such important treasures as we hold there, and just a moment should be lost in so strengthening our defences, both military and naval, as to be able to nip all such projects in the bud. All the old Mexican elements might not, and would not, prove so dangerous as those favorable to the Southern Confederacy, who would be ready to conspire and plot in any and every conceivable way to wrest California from the United States. And very little inward treachery of this kind, not carefully watched, might betray the few fortifications and defences which guard San Francisco and our California ports, if a few powerful steamers, iron-clads, were in waiting outside to receive the plot.

At the present moment Napoleon's fleet in the Pacific is augmented to so great a strength beyond our own, that it ought to excite our suspicions, or at least such precautionary measures as shall render danger impossible; and all schemes of sudden and daring conquest impossible. One thing seems quite clear, that with the world as it now is, republican liberty must in our case, either make itself stronger to resist all possible attacks by an increase of our sea going iron clad navy, or we must become a perpetual temptation to all powers who may be disposed to conspire and use their fleets in destroying our government.

The correspondent of the Boston *Evening Gazette* declares that France promises to bring about this revolution without bloodshed, if the Californians will accept her leadership! No doubt France would promise anything to get possession of so rich a treasure as California, with its untold and hardly dreamed of wealth. But such a promise is but the repetition of what was promised by the Southern leaders when the South was told only to be unanimous and there could and would be no war. The citizens of California know too well that any such attempt must involve a struggle before it could be successful that would sweep away all the wealth of that State, and every capitalist in it far more completely than that of the South has yet been swept by the present war.

THE VERY THING.—We have been waiting for the inventive correspondent of the *World* at Baltimore, to speak, that we might know all about the present military situation, and precisely what is going to happen. Happily we have not been compelled to wait long. The writer assures us that LEE has been "drawing Gen. GRANT'S main army away from its base," and that he didn't intend to occupy the Richmond intrenchments. Since the "drawing" operation has been attended with half a dozen defeats and immense loss, one would think that it ought to have been done cheaper. The idea forcibly reminds us of the case of the dog that died after having bitten the man against whom he had no very amiable designs. But here is the revelation:

Thus it is evident that so far from being near its end, the campaign against Richmond has just begun, and that all the advantage, thus far, remains with the rebels. General Lee has succeeded in his original design of drawing General Grant's main army far away from its base, where it must fight at a disadvantage, and of preventing its junction with the important auxiliary column of General Butler. In conclusion I may add that in no event will Gen. Lee's army retire within the defenses of Richmond. The defense of that city was, from the beginning of this campaign, entrusted to the troops under General Beauregard. Gen. Lee is believed to have in view a movement in an entirely different direction.

It is estimated that the joint resolution of Congress, to drop from the rolls of the army unemployed General officers, will result in an annual saving of something more than $200,000 to the country.

News from Richmond

Advices from the Rebel Capital up to Sunday.

THE PLANS OF GENERAL LEE.

A gentleman reached New York Wednesday afternoon who left Richmond Sunday, the 8th inst. He has long resided and is well known there, and has remained all through the war, being exempt from conscription for physical causes. As he has interests there, and intends returning when he can safely do so, he does not wish his name made public; and he is also somewhat reticent as to matters there, concerning which he must be well informed. The following facts are gathered from conversation with him:

The general impression among the citizens was that there was no danger of the capture of Richmond. In this feeling our informant did not participate; but, thinking it very probable that the city would be besieged and shelled, if not captured, he determined to leave.

Being well known, he had no difficulty in obtaining a pass to go with a mule and cart to the residence of a near relative, in New Kent county, some twelve or fifteen miles east of Richmond, to bring in a load of bacon. He attended church as usual, at Saint Paul's, on Sunday morning, and heard a sermon from the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Minnegarode, from the text (taken from the first morning lesson for that day), Joel, second chapter and twentieth verse: "I will remove far off from you the Northern army." He says President Davis was present, but not Mrs. Davis. The President was clad in deep mourning and looked more sad and depressed than usual, owing, as he supposes, to the recent death of a favorite child.

He left his boarding house about two p. m., and as he passed out of the city, passed a large number of Federal prisoners who had just arrived, captured in the battles of Thursday previous. It was stated to him there were two thousand of them, and that they were largely from Massachusetts. He reached his destination about sunset, and aided in loading up his bacon. He then gave the cart and pass to a negro servant of the family, who returned with it to Richmond—he saying he should stay a few days there.

He purchased a mule, and remaining with his friends till dark, made for the James river, being pilotted part of the way by a slave who knew all the roads, and having had minute directions given him as to the pickets and camps of the rebels. He reached the river at three o'clock on Monday morning, without molestation, and gave his mule to a negro to row him out into the stream in a punt. He was picked up by a returning transport, and landed at Fortress Monroe, whence he made his way here.

He says Butler's movements were not half so much dreaded as Grant's. That the general belief was Lee would leave a part of his forces in his intrenchments behind the South Anna, who could easily hold Grant at bay, while the rest he would fall on Butler, and annihilate him, with the assistance of Beauregard and Hoke, and thus, with the three commands combined, return to assail General Grant once more.

A "Suppressed Prince."

IS THE REAL KING OF ENGLAND AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A writer in the Canton (Illinois) *Weekly Register*, referring to the article in *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "A Suppressed Prince," makes the following curious statement in regard to the family of George III., by his alleged first wife, Hannah Lightfoot:

The reader of the "Suppress Prince" will be able to form some idea of the care taken by royalty and its immediate adherents to keep such matters out of the vulgar mouth. The gratitude; the extreme vigilance that would be exercised in the case now under consideration; and consequent difficulty and especially of this one, which was undoubtedly guarded with the utmost care and jealousy. Nevertheless, the writer of this has good reason for believing that he can give an account of what became of Hannah Lightfoot and her children. At any rate it is the only one he has ever been able to learn of, after considerable hope and correspondence in both England and America.

George III, well knew the storm of indignation that would be poured upon him by the nobility of England—should he attempt to make Hannah Lightfoot his Queen and his oldest son his heir; consequently he divorced her, or put her away. In order the more completely to rid himself and successors from all trouble from that source, he sent his oldest son, whose name was also George, to Pennsylvania, in company with a family who came there to settle, by whom he grew up under the name of George Shearer. On arriving at the age of manhood, he married and settled in the western part of the same State. His oldest son, James, is a now a resident of this county (Fulton, Ill.,) and is something over sixty years of age. He is a quiet, industrious farmer; and his features bear so strong a resemblance to those of his royal grandfather—as stamped on English pennies—that one one has often reminded the writer of this of the other. He is comfortably well off, and possesses to an eminent degree the prominent characteristics of George III,—that of a shrewd money-getter. We may also add that he is a most unflinching Union man, and has no more affection for royalty than any other American "sovereign."

The exact date when George Shearer was sent to this country we have never yet been able to ascertain; but about a year subsequent to that event Hannah Lightfoot and her other children were sent to Richmond, Va., where the King gave them a large grant of land, and where she subsequently married again and raised another family. Mr. James Shearer says he well remembers his father going from Pennsylvania to Richmond, to visit his mother, two or three different times. He (James) has lost all trace of that branch of the family; but the writer hereof believes that he had found one portion of it, by correspondence, when the war broke out and put an end to all further search at present.

This is no new story to us; we have been acquainted with the circumstances, as here stated, for a number of years, and, for the accomplishment of certain purposes not necessary to state in this connection, have been endeavoring to secure all the information possible in reference thereto. Although we have not been able to secure anything that would be considered *prima facie* evidence, yet every circumstance yet attained only goes to confirm its truth; and should opportunity ever offer, we intend to make some further inquiries at Richmond and vicinity. We shall also watch with interest the denouement in the case of the "suppressed Princess," if that case is ever brought before Parliament; more especially as it may throw some further light upon the circumstances we have related."

Mr. Garrison on the President.

The Anti-Slavery Society is holding its anniversary in New York, Wm. Lloyd Garrison is President. Wendell Phillips made a speech on the 10th, and was followed by Mr. Garrison. He said that—

"No man is now so detested by the rebels as Abraham Lincoln, and hence he thought the people would let him run the machine four years longer. Granting that justice had not been done to the negro, were the people a hair's breadth in advance of the President? [Applause.] Was not the President, after all, a little in advance of them? [Applause.] In view of the dreadful sentiment in the North, of the perils that surround the Chief Magistrate, of the fact that the President had stricken off the chains from three millions of slaves, and expressed a desire for the total abolition of slavery, implored the Border States to get rid of it, armed a hundred thousand blacks, recognized them as soldiers, recognized the independence of Liberia and Hayti, struck a blow at the slave trade; the speaker did not feel disposed, when we had reached near the culmination of the struggle, to say anything very harsh against Abraham Lincoln. [Loud and long applause.]

The speech of Mr. Garrison indicates that a cooler judgment is working among the radical Abolitionists, and that many of their chief leaders are able now to see the justice and wisdom of the President's policy.

With the great majority of the nation upholding the President firmly, the opposition of said bodies could be well endured. It is far pleasanter to see a growing concurrence in his policy, and a more complete popular vindication of him and it. The statements of Mr. Garrison have a broad latitude, and commend themselves to the reflection of those, if such there are, who think that the progress of the war has not been accompanied by or directed towards those incidental ends which they would desire to see realized.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna., Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.

ap29:till June 23.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF

Generals of the United States Army;
Confederate Army;
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Actors and Actresses;
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PEACH TREES.

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PEACH TREES,

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J. KNOX,
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

All our PLANTS were laid in and carefully worked last season. Such plants are much more valuable than those grown in the ordinary way.

We have a good supply of all the valuable kinds.

J. KNOX
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth st.

WALL PAPER—Of all grades, still sellin at the lowest rates, at No. 107 Market street
ap29:n JOS. R. HUGHES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Local on First Page.

Funeral of General Hays.

To His Honor, James Lowry, Jr., Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned, in behalf of the mechanics, business men and others of the City of Pittsburgh, in view of the funeral obsequies of the lamented Brigadier General Hays, respectfully desire that your Honor will issue an order requesting that the various business houses in this city and vicinity be closed between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M., to-morrow, (Saturday), in order that all may unite in paying a last tribute to a brave and meritorious officer, whose virtues as a citizen of Pittsburgh we all highly esteemed, and whose bravery on the field of battle has won for him an imperishable fame:

Very respectfully,

Wm. McCully & Co.,	Your fellow-citizens,
Wm. Bagaley,	W. C. McCarthy,
Eaton, Macrum, & Co.,	Wm. J. Moreland,
White, Orr & Co.,	Robert Arthurs,
Wm. McKnight,	Jos. S. Morrison,
J. McDonald Crossan,	Jared M. Brush,
	C. W. Batchelor.

PITTSBURGH, May 13, 1864.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, } May 13th, 1864. }

To Messrs. William McCully & Co., William Bagaley, Eaton, Macrum & Co., and others:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your desire I hereby request that all the business houses in this city be closed at the time designated by you, (Saturday, May 13th, between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M.,) and I trust that my fellow-citizens will generally unite in doing honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

Yours, most respectfully,
JAMES LOWRY, JR.,
Mayor.

A Soldier's Letter of Thanks.

The following interesting letter from a wounded soldier to Mrs. Robert Arthurs, one of our most patriotic lady residents, will repay perusal. It eloquently expresses the gratitude of the maimed soldier for the care manifested for him by the Soldiers' Aid Societies:—

U. S. MARINE GENERAL HOSPITAL, } Cincinnati, Ohio, May 5, 1864. }

MRS. ROBERT ARTHURS—Dear Madam—I beg your pardon for this intrusion; but thinking you would not take offence, and to return a tribute due to you, has encouraged me to write. I was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 25th, 1863, resulting in the loss of my right leg. My regiment, after the battle, was ordered on to Knoxville. This caused the hospital supplies, with everything belonging to me. The clothing I had on in the battle were clotted all over with blood, and as I could get no one to wash them for me I was compelled to throw them away, leaving me entirely destitute, with the exception of such as hospitals furnish; these, of course, must be returned when leaving the hospital. They are of a very light material, and not calculated to keep warm. The condition I was in (from consequent loss of too much loss of blood,) caused me to suffer considerably for the want of warm clothing. However, I had to put up with it. I could get no clothing from the Government as I had no descriptive roll. I made several attempts to procure them, but failed.

After putting in two months and a half in this condition, I was transferred to Nashville, and then, complaining a little of my destitution, was agreeably surprised by one of the matrons of the Hospital No. 1, handing me several good warm shirts and one pair of woolen socks. Finding your name on a small strip of paper pinned to one of the shirts, I considered it my duty to inform you that you, by your benevolence, have comforted at least one soldier, who, at the hour of need, is not ungrateful. Accept these, my thanks, and may God bless and reward you bountifully for the kind gifts bestowed on the suffering soldiers.

Let me add that to this day, I have received no descriptive roll, and consequently cannot receive either pay or clothing. It is shameful how business is transacted by the officers of the United States Volunteer service, and what sufferings are produced by their neglect.

I hope you will prosper in your noble work, not heeding the taunts of the Copperheads, that soldiers do not receive any comfort from the Soldiers' Aid Societies. If every soldier receiving gifts would acknowledge the receipt of such, it would soon stop the slang of these cowardly villains.

Use this letter as you see proper, and permit me to be, with due respect,

Your obedient servant,
NICHOLAS FISHER,
First Sergeant, Co. H, 57th reg., O. V. I.

Cleveland 100 Days' Men.

Yesterday morning we made brief mention of the arrival of a full regiment of 100 days' men from Cleveland, O., on its way to Washington. The regiment numbered 975 men, commanded by the following officers: Colonel, W. H. Hayward; Lieut. Colonel, John H. Frazee; Major J. D. Palmer; Adjutant, Thomas Gudwillee. Accompanying the regiment, which was fully armed and equipped, was Leland's Brass Band, consisting of fifteen pieces. The regiment is composed of the best citizens of Cleveland, among whom we met George Hoyt, Esq., City Editor Cleveland *Plaindealer*, who informed us that that office alone had furnished ten men. After partaking of a bountiful repast furnished by the Subsistence Committee, Col. Hayward asked his command to give three cheers for the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, and then three more for the ladies who had so kindly waited upon them, all of which were given with a will.

Arrival of General Hays' Body.

The mortal remains of Brigadier-General Alexander Hays reached the city on the noon train yesterday, and was escorted to the residence of his father-in-law, John B. McFadden, Esq., on Penn street, by a detachment of the Invalid Corps. By notice elsewhere, it will be seen that the Mayor, at the request of a number of prominent citizens, has issued an order requesting that all places of public business may be closed from 1 to 5 o'clock, p. m., to-day, in token of respect for the memory of the gallant dead, and that all may unite in the funeral obsequies. It will be remembered that Mr. Lowry has taken action on the matter, and we feel certain that the funeral pageant to-day will be an imposing one—a fitting tribute to a brave and meritorious officer.

Supposed Rebel Spy.—James Smith, who claimed to be a deserter from the rebel army, presented himself at the office of Capt. Wright, Provost Marshal, on Thursday, and stated his desire to enlist in the Union army. In accordance with a general order from the War Department in reation to rebel deserters and refugees, Smith was rigidly examined. He claimed to have participated in all the principal battles which

Joy Cometh in the Morning.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh, deem not they are blest alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
For God, who pities man, hath shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of wee and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may hide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

Not yet the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Though with a pierced and broken heart,
And spurned of men, he goes to die;

For God has marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

How Mrs. O'Dowd Learned Italian.

I was newly married when I came abroad for a short wedding tour. The world at that time required newly married people to lay in a small stock of continental notions, to assist their connubiality and enable them to wear the yoke with the graceful ease of foreigners; and so Mrs. O'D. and I started with one heart, one passport, and—what's not so pleasant—one hundred pounds, to comply with this ordinance. Of course, once over the border—once in France—it was enough. So we took up our abode in a very unpretending little hotel of Boulogne sur mer called "La Cour de Madrid," where we boarded for the moderate sum of eleven francs fifty centimes per diem—the odd fifty being saved by my wife not taking the post prandial cup of coffee and rum.

There was not much to see at Boulogne, and we soon saw it. For a week or so Mrs. O'D. used to go out muffled like one of the Sultan's five hundred wives, protesting that she'll surely be recognized; but she grew out of the delusion at last, and discovered that our residence at the Cour de Madrid as effectually screened us from all remark or inquiry as if we had taken up our abode in the Catacombs.

Now, when one has got a large stock of any commodity on hand—I don't care what it be—there's nothing so provoking as not to find a market. Mrs. O'D.'s investment was bashfulness. She was determined to be the most timid, startled, modest and blushing creature that ever wore orange flowers; and yet there was not a man, woman or child in the whole town that cared to know whether the act for which she left England was matrimony or murder.

"Don't you hate this place, Cornelius?"—she never called me Con in the honeymoon. "Isn't it the dullest, dreariest hole you have ever been in?"

"Not with you."

"Then don't yawn when you say so. I abhor it. It's dirty, it's vulgar, it's dear."

"No, no. It ain't dear, my love. don't say dear."

"Billiards, perhaps, and filthy cigars, and that greenish bitter—annisette, I think they call it—are cheap enough, perhaps; but these are all luxuries I can't share in."

Here was the cloud no bigger than a man's hand that presaged the first connubial hurricane. A married friend—one of much experience and long suffering—had told me of this, saying, "Don't escape, old fellow; but do the way the ministry do about Turkey—put the evil day off; diplomatize, promise, cajole, threaten a bit if needs be, but postpone;" and, strong with these precepts, I negotiated, as the phrase is, and with a dash of reckless liberality that I tremble to see myself it, I said, "You've only to say where—nothing but where to, and I'll take you—up the Rhine, down the Danube, Egypt, the cataracts—"

"I don't want to go so far," said she dryly, "Italy will do.

This was a stunner. I hoped the impossible would have stopped her, but she caught at the practicable, and foiled me.

"There is only one objection," said I musing. "And what may that be? Not money I hope."

"Heaven forbid—no. It's the language. We get on to crably well, for the waiter speaks broken English, but in Italy, dearest, English is unknown."

"Let us learn Italian, then. My aunt Groves said I had a remarkable talent for languages."

I groaned inwardly at this, for the same aunt Groves had vouched for a sum of seventeen hundred and odd pounds as her niece's fortune, but which was so mournfully "tied up," as they called it, that neither chancellor nor master were ever equal to the task of untying it.

"Of course, dearest, let us learn Italian;" and I thought how I'd crush a junior counsel some day with a cushing bit of Dante.

We started that same night—traveled on day after day—crossed Mont Cenis in a snowstorm, and reached the Trombetta as way-worn and wretched-looking a pair as ever traveled on an errand of bliss and felicitude.

"In for a penny" is very Irish philosophy; but I cant help that, so I wrote to my brother Peter to sell out another hundred for me out of the "Threes," saying, "dear Paulina's health required a little change to a milder climate." (It was snowing when I wrote, and the thermometer over the chimney piece at 9 degrees Reaumer, with windows that wouldn't shut, and a marble floor without carpet), "that if the balmy air of Italy" (my teeth chattered as I set it down) "would soon restore her; and indeed already she seemed to feel the change." That she did, for she was crouching over a pan of charcoal ashes, with a railroad wrapper over her shoulders.

It's no use going over what in every one's experience on first coming south of the Alps—the daily hourly feeling of not believing that you have taken a wrong road and got into Siberia; and strangest of all it is to see how little the natives think of it. I declare I often thought soap must be a great refrigerent, and I wish some chemist would inquire into the matter.

"Are we ever going to begin this blessed language?" said Mrs. O'D. to me, after four days of close arrest—snow still falling, and the thermometer going daily down, down lower and lower. Now I had made inquiries the day before from the landlord, and learned that he knew of a most competent person, not exactly a regular teacher, who would insist upon our going to work in school fashion, but a man of sense, and a gentleman, indeed a person of rank and title, with whom the world had gone somewhat badly; and who was at that very moment suffering for his political opinions, far in advance, as they were, of those of his age.

"He's a friend of Gioberti," whispered the landlord in my ear, while his features became animated with the most intense significance. Now, I had never so much as heard of Gioberti, but I felt it would be a deep disgrace to confess it, and so I only exclaimed with an air, of half incredulity—

"Indeed!"

"As true as I am here,' replied he. "He usually drops in about noon to read the *Opinions*, and, if you permit, I'll send him up to you. His name is Count Annibale Castrocaro."

I hastened forthwith to Mrs. O'D., to apprise her of the honor that awaited us, repeating, a little *in extenso*, all that the host had said, and finishing with the stunning announcement, "and a friend of Gioberti." Mrs. O'Dowd never flinched under the shock, and, too proud to own her ignorance, she pertly remarked:

"I don't think the more of him for that."

I felt that she had beat me, and I sat down abashed and humiliated. Meanwhile Mrs. O'D. retired to make some change of dress; but reappearing after awhile in her smartest morning toilette, and a very coquettish little cap, with cherry-colored ribbons, I saw what the word Count had done at once.

Just as the clock struck twelve, the waiter flung wide the double doors of our room, and announced, as pompously as though for royalty, "Il Signor Conte di Castrocaro," and there entered a tall man, slightly stooping in the shoulders, with a profusion of the very blackest hair on his neck and shoulders, his age anything from thirty-five to forty-eight, and his dress a shabby blue surtout, buttoned to the throat and reaching below the knees. He bowed and slid, and bowed again, till he came opposite where my wife sat, and then, with rather a dramatic sort of grace, he lifted her hand to his lips and kissed it. She reddened a little, but I saw she wasn't displeased with the air of homage that accompanied the ceremony, and she begged him to be seated.

I own I was disappointed with the count, his hair was so greasy, and his hands so dirty, and his general get-up so uncared for; but Mrs. M'D. talked away with him very pleasantly, and he replied in his own broken English, making little grimaces and smiles and gestures, and sometimes very tender glances, do duty where his parts of speech failed him. In fact, I watched him as a sort of psychological phenomenon, and I arrived at the conclusion that this friend of Gioberti's was a very clever artist.

All was speedily settled for the lessons—hour, terms and mode of instruction. It was to be entirely conversational, with a little theme-writing, no getting by heart, no irregular verbs, no declinations, no genders. I did beg hard for a little grammar, but he wouldn't hear of it. It was against his "system," so I gave in.

We began the next day, but the Count almost ignored me altogether, directing almost all his attentions to Mrs. O'D.; and as I had already some small knowledge of the elementary part of the language, I was just as well pleased that she should come up, as it were, to my level. From this cause I often walked off before the lesson was over, and sometimes, indeed, skulked it altogether, finding the system, as well as Gioberti's friend, to be an unconscionable bore. Mrs. O'D., on the contrary, displayed an industry I never believed her to possess, and would pass whole evenings over her exercises, which often covered several sheets of letter paper.

We had now been about five weeks in Turin, when my brother wrote to request I would come back as speedily as I could, that a case in which I held a brief was high in the cause list, and would be tried very early in the session. Even I was not sorry at the recall. I detested the dreary life I was leading. I hated Turin and its bad feeding and bad theatres, its rough wines and its rougher inhabitants.

"Did you tell the count we were off on Saturday?" asked I of Mrs. O'D.

"Yes," said she, dryly.

"I suppose he's inconsolable," said I, with a sneer.

"He's very sorry we're going, if you mean that, Mr. O'Dowd; and so am I, too."

"Well, so am not I; and you may call me a Dutchman if you catch me here again."

"The count hopes you will permit him to see you. He asked this morning whether he might call on you about four o'clock."

"Yes, I'll see him with sincere pleasure for once," I cried; "since it is to say good-bye to him."

I was in my dressing-room, packing up for the journey, when the count was announced and shown in. "Excuse me, count," said I, "for receiving you so informally, but I have a hasty summons to call me back to England, and no time to spare."

"I will, notwithstanding, ask you for some of that time, all-precious as it is," said he in French, and with a serious gravity that I had never observed in him before.

"Well, sir," said I stiffly, "I am at your orders."

It is now seventeen long years since that interview, and I am free to own that I have not even yet attained to sufficient calm and temper to relate what took place. I can but give the substance of our conversation. It is not overpleasant to dwell on, but it was to this purport: The count came to inform me that, without intention or endeavor on his part, he had gained Mrs. O'Dowd's affections, and won her heart! Yes, much-valued reader, he made this declaration to me, sitting opposite to me at the fire, as coolly and unconcernedly as if he was apologizing for having carried off my umbrella by mistake. It is true he was most circumstantial in showing that all the ardor was on one side, and that he, throughout the whole adventure, conducted himself as became a grand gallantuomo, and the friend of Gioberti, whatever that might mean.

My amazement—I might almost call it my stupefaction—at the unparalleled impudence of the man, so overcame me that I listened to him without an effort at interruption.

"I have come to you, therefore, to-day," said he, "to give up her letters."

"Her letters!" exclaimed I; "and she has written to you?"

"Twenty-three times in all," said he, calmly, as he drew a large black pocketbook from his breast, and took out a considerable roll of papers. "The earlier ones are less interesting," said he, turning them over. "It is about here, No. 14, that they begin to develop feeling. You see she commences to call me 'Caro Animale'—she meant to say Annibale, but, poor dear! she mistook. No. 15 is stronger—'Animale Moi'—the same error; and here, in No. 17, she begins, 'Diletto del moi cuore quando non ti vedo, non ti sento, il vielo stesso, non mi sorride piu. Il moi Tiranno'—that was you."

I caught hold of the poker with a convulsive grasp, but quick as thought he bounded back behind the table and drew out a pistol and cocked it. I saw that Gioberti's friend had his wits about him and resumed the conversation by remarking that the documents he had shown me were not in my wife's handwriting.

"Very true," said he, "these, as you will perceive by the official stamp, are sworn copies, duly attested at the prefettura—the originals are safe."

"And with what object," asked I, gasping—"safe for what?"

"For you, illustrissimo," said he, bowing, "when you pay me two thousand francs for them."

"I'll knock your brains out, first," said I, with another clutch of the poker, but the muzzle of the pistol was now directly in front of me.

"I am moderate in my demands, signor," said he quietly, "there are men in my position would ask you twenty thousand; but I am a gallantuomo—"

"And the friend of Gioberti," added I with a sneer.

"Precisely so," said he, bowing with much grace.

I will not weary you, dear reader, with my struggles—conflicts that almost cost me a seizure on the brain—but hasten to the result. I beat down the noble count's demand to one-half, and for a thousand francs I possessed myself of the fatal originals, written unquestionably by my wife's hand; and then, giving the count a final hurried piece of advice, never to let me see more of him, I hurried off to see Mrs. O'Dowd.

She was out paying some bills, and only arrived a few minutes before dinner.

"I want you, madam, for a moment here," said I, with something of Othello, in the last act, in my voice and demeanor.

"I suppose I can take off my bonnet and shawl first, Mr. O'Dowd," said she snappishly.

"No, madam; you may probably find that you'll need them both at the end of our interview."

"What do you mean, sir," asked she haughtily.

"This is no time for grand airs or mock dignity, madam," said I, with the tone of the avenging angel. "Do you know these? are these in your hand? Deny it if you can."

"Why should I deny it? Of course they're mine."

And you wrote this, and this, and this?" cried I, almost in a scream, as I shook for one after another of the letters.

"Don't you know I did?' said she as hotly; "and nothing beyong a venial mistake in one of them."

"A what, woman—a what?"

"A mere slip of the pen, sir. You know very well how I used to sit up half the night at my exercises."

"Exercises?"

"Well, themes, if you like better; the Count made me make clean copies of them, with all the corrections, and send them to him every day—here are the rough ones; and she opened the drawer, filled with a mass of papers all scrawled over and blotted. "And now, sir, once more, what do you mean?"

I did not wait to answer her, but rushed down to the landlord.

"Where does that Count Castrocaro live?" I asked.

"Nowhere in particular, I believe, sir, and for the present he has left Turin—started for Genoa by the diligence five minutes ago. He's a grand gallantuomo, sir," added he, as I stood stupefied.

"I am aware of that," said I, as I crept back to my room to finish my packing.

"Did you settle with the Count?" asked my wife at the door.

"Yes," said I, as I buried my head in my trunk.

"And he was perfectly satisfied?"

"Of course he was—he has every reason to be so."

"I am glad of it," said she, moving away—"he had a deal of trouble with those themes of mine. No one knows what they cost him." I could have told what they cost me; but I never did, til the present moment.

I need not say with what an appetite I dined that day, nor with what abject humility I behaved to my wife, nor how I skulked down in the evening to the landlord to apologize for not being able to pay the bill before I left, an unexpected demand having left me short of cash. All these, seventeen years ago as they are, have not yet lost their bitterness, nor have I yet arrived at the time when I can think with composure of this friend of Gioberti.—*Blackwood's Magazine,*

S. S. BRYAN,

Notary Public,

No. 59 FOURTH STREET,

OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. my11

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFEN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe2:1m&d5m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

Round Braid Shoe Laces,

To which we invite the attention of dealers.

SLATER & SOUTH,

my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third.

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL my7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have associated themselves together, IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, the co-partnership dating from April 1st, 1864.

JNO. H. HAMPTON,
W. C. MORELAND.

my3-ow

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe5:1y

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

LINNEOUS RHUBARB

Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at

J. KNOX'S,
No. 29 Fifth street.
ap21:tf

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe6:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris.

Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialties attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to man, old and young. ap20

Moorhead Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEP'T.
HARRISBURG, April 29th, 1864.

COL. JOHN P. GLASS, PITTSBURGH:

Colonel—I am directed by Governor Curtin to inform you that you are authorized to recruit a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, agreeable to communication or order of the War Department of the 20th inst., from Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General, and attested as official by THOS. M. VINCENT, Ass't Adj. Gen. Very respectfully, &c.,

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Under the above authority the undersigned will proceed at once to organize a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. Persons enlisting in this Regiment can assign themselves to the Sub-District of their own choice, and such Sub-Districts will get credit therefor, thus GUARANTEEING TO MEN the

Highest Bounties,

AND AFFORDING SUB-DISTRICTS THE GREATEST FACILITIES FOR FILLING THEIR QUOTAS SATISFACTORILY.

To each Company there will be 1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, and 147 non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

No such opportunity may again offer to men desiring to serve their country in this favorite arm of the service. Applications from any part of Pennsylvania for authority to recruit must be addressed to me at Harrisburg or Pittsburgh, but as the time is limited, such application must be made without delay.

JOHN P. GLASS, Colonel Commanding.
Recruiting Office, No. 65 FIFTH street, one door from Dispatch Building. my3:tf

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Monday, May 16, 1864, for two thousand (2,000) cavalry horses, to be delivered at the Government Stables in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, within fifty (50) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, well broken, full fleshed, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high from five (5) to nine (9) years old, in good condition, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and strictly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract will be promptly enforced when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office, or to the United States Quartermaster, at Harrisburg, Penn.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Bids for fifty (50) horses and upward will be entertained.

Bids for the entire number of horses required are invited.

Payment will be promptly made on completion of contract.

No mares will be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any other information will be promptly given on application, personally or by letter, to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

Purchase in the open market will be continued at Harrisburg until the contract is awarded. Price, one hundred and forty-five dollars ($145) per head. Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for eight (8) horses or more. my10

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF THE A. A. PRO. MAR. GEN.
HARRISBURG, May 7, 1864.

ENROLLMENT.—CORRECTION OF LISTS.—Circular No. 46—I. The different Boards of Enrollment of Western Division, Pa., are required to immediately proceed to execute the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled an act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved February 24, 1864. [See paragraph III. below.]

II. They will at once appoint the necessary enrolling officers for their respective districts, with instructions.

1. To enroll all persons whose names have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers in previous enrollments.

2. All persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft.

3. All Aliens who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens.

4. All persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service for two years during the present war.

5. All persons liable under the provisions of the second section of the Enrolling Act, approved March 3, 1863, but not exempted under the provisions of the Act approved February 24, 1864.

III. The Boards of Enrollment will also at once proceed to strike from the enrollments upon satisfactory proof.

1. The names of all persons who have arrived at the age of forty-five years.

2. The names of all persons manifestly physically or mentally unfit for the service.

3. The names of such persons as are at this time actually and legally in the military or naval service of the United States.

4. The names of such persons as have served in the military or naval service two years or more during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

IV. To the end that all persons interested may have notice, and the object in view (a complete and accurate enrollment) promoted, District Provost Marshals are directed to publish the 2d, 3d and 4th paragraphs of this order in authorized newspapers of their respective Districts.

J. V. BOMFORD,
Lt. Col. 16th U. S. Infantry,
A. A. P. M. Gen'l.

—In accordance with Circular No. 46, the Board of Enrollment 22d District of Penna. will be in session during this WEEK, from ten till one o'clock, and from two till five o'clock daily, for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.

Those districts that have not yet complied with Circular No. 46, should at once do so, as a final report is expected from this Board on MONDAY MORNING, 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Enrollment.

Captain and Provost Marshal 22d District Penna.
my10:5t

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION of the above Institution, Saturday, April 30th, 1864:

Amount of Deposits		$180,578 63
Amount of interest due depositors		
May 1	5,671 08	
Amount Contingent Fund	6,628 96—$190,681 67	
ASSETS.		
First Liens on Real Estate	$ 99,323 67	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds at par	81,400 00	
U. S. Debt Certificates and Notes	15,409 16	
Accrued Interest not collected	1,589 57	
Office Furniture	150 00	
Cash on hand	22,809 27—$190,681 67	

The undersigned Auditing Committee have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

H. CHILDS,
N. VOEGHTLY,
W. B. COPELAND.

Pittsburgh, May 2d, 1864.

Deposits received DAILY and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING. Interest paid at SIX PER CENT per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, Pres't,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Hon. Thos. M. Howe	C. G. Hussey,
Wm. H. Smith,	Jacob Painter,
W. B. Copeland,	Nicholas Voeghtly.
Harvey Childs,	

OFFICE, 63 FOURTH SUREET.

my7:ow A. A. CARRIER, Treas.

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

And And And

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS.

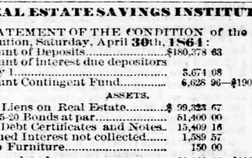
CABINET ORGANS]

NEW LOT.

AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.
ap23

REMOVAL.



We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneums, Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the

UNITED STATES.

By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the

Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. ap24

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets of Green Seal and Hubbick Champagne, in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON
ja3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the net earnings for the quarter ending March 31, ult., payable (free of Government tax,) on and after the 16th day of May, prox., at the general office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, to the stockholder whose stock is registered there, and at the Agency of the Company, (Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders whose stock is registered there.

The transfer books of the Company will close at three o'clock p. m. on the 2d of May, prox., and will remain closed till ten o'clock a. m. on the 17th of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ap13-td W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. Ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. Ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. Ja21-tc

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

ole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

o notquire boilingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right. mh3:tf

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable

For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.

mh3:3m H. CHILDS & CO.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

se15 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 119 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at

PITTOCK'S,
opposite Postoffice.
mh25

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agt.

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to R. HUME, Principal,
ap23:1f Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh.

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars, by

R. L. WOLCOTT,
de23:1yw No. 70 Chatham Square, New York.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.
ja3

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 2d, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared of FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the capital stock, free of tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th inst.

my11:cw GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.

my4:ow H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

ALLEGHENY BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.

Increase in Night Watchmen's Pay.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. HAYS.

High School Question.

In Select, present, Messrs, Allen, Brown, Herdman, McLaughlin, McCarthy, Morrow, McClintock, Phillips, Quinn, Thompson, Rees, Reed, J. R., Reed, D, Young, and President McAuley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. McCarthy presented a communication from the Inland Telegraph Company, asking privilege to extend their line from their office on Fifth street to the western or southwestern line of the city, as they contemplate putting up 2,500 miles of telegraph line the present season, connecting Pittsburgh by telegraph with all the principal cities of the west.

The communication was received and the privilege granted under the direction of the Street Committee.

Mr. M'Clintock presented a petition from manufacturers and citizens of the Fifth and Ninth wards, asking Councils to grant the right of way to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, by way of Allegheny street, to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad, on such favorable terms as will enable the said company to do so at the earliest possible time.

The communication was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition from property holders on Pennsylvania Avenue extension, from Wylie street to Chatham, and on Ross street, from Fifth to Diamond street, asking that the same be graded and paved. Referred to Street Committee.

The ordinance passed by C. C., April 1st, for the widening of Centre avenue, on the south side, from Fulton to Miller street, was called up and concurred in.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Etna street, from Washington to O'Hara, was read and laid over under the rules.

An ordinance increasing the pay of the day police, passed in Common Council April 25th, was non-concurred in, and the original resolution, making the pay $60 for the Chief, and $50 for the other police, with perquisites, was adhered to.

A communication from sundry citizens, calling attention to filthy condition of the wharf, at the Point, was read and received.

Mr. Young offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Councils that the basin lot is not a suitable place for the High School.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of seven yeas to six nays.

The ordinance fixing the grade of Penn, Washington, Pike, and Etna streets, and Spring, Mulberry and Exchange alleys, laid over at last meeting, was read a third time and passed.

An ordinance increasing the salary of the Street Commissioners, passed in Common Council April 25th, was laid over under the rules.

The ordinance for grading and paving Butler, Mechanics and Adams streets, laid over at previous meeting, was read a third time and adopted.

Select Council concurred in the action of the Common Council, referring the petition of the Inland and Oil Valley Telegraph Company to the Committee on Streets.

In Common Council, there were present, Messrs. Barclay, Beck, Colville, Dickson, Dean, Fryer, Hare, Hays, Jones, Leonard, Mackey, Montgomery, McCandless, McKeown, McClelland, McGowan, Rebman, White, Steel, President.

The minutes of last meeting was read and approved.

The President stated that this was a special meeting called at the instance of the Police Committee for the purpose of passing an ordinance increasing the pay of the night police.

Mr. Barckly, Chairman of the Police Committee, reported a bill increasing the pay of the police from the present rates to the following: Captain of the night watch, $2.10 per night; Lieutenant, $2.00 per night; Night Police, 1.75 per night. Mr. Barclay explained the urged necessity for the immediate passage of the bill, stating that it was utterly impossible to procure the services of men at the rates now paid. On motion the bill was put upon the final passage and passed. The ordinance provides that all the members of the night police who have been on duty since the first day of last April, shall receive pay since that date, or since the date of their employment, if subsequent to April, 1864, at the rate fixed, as above stated. Common Council concured.

Mr. Mackey presented a communication, signed by all the property holders along the line of the proposed improvement, asking that a sewer be constructed, leading from Market alley to the sewer at the corner of 8th and Liberty streets. Referred to the Street committee, with instructions to report an ordinance.

Mr. Mackey, moved that when this Council adjourns it will meet in the Hall, at 2 o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brig. Gen. Hays.

A joint committee, consisting of A. McClintock from S. C. and R. W. Mackey and W. O. Davis from C. C., was appointed by the two branches to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. Hays. The committee reported the following:

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh have learned with extreme sorrow of the death of our townsman Brig. Gen. Alex. Hays, of the U. S. Army, who fell at the head of his command, in the heaviest brunt of the battle, repelling the advance of the insolent foe. That we, his friends and neighbors, all knowing his worth, capacity, bravery and fidelity, most cordially endorse what has been said of him by an eastern journal, namely: That in his nature and character there was nothing akin to fear; that he was always equal to the performance of his duty, no matter how severe or dangerous that duty might be, and that amid the heroes of ancient or modern times, it would be difficult to find a braver or more intrepid warrior.

Resolved, That out of profound respect to the memory and heroic services of the late General Hays, these Councils will, as a body, attend his funeral to-morrow.

Resolved, That the Clerks of Councils be instructed to present a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the deceased.

On motion, adjourned.

Still Another Regiment.

The 144th Ohio National Guard arrived in the city last evening on its way to Baltimore to report to Gen. Lew. Wallace. It numbered eight hundred and eighty men, was recruited in Wood and Wyandotte counties, and is officered as follows: Colonel, S. H. Hart; Lieut. Colonel, F. R. Miller; Major, M. D. Ebels; Adjutant, Jonathan Ayres. After partaking of a substantial meal, furnished by the Subsistence Committee, Capt. Asher Cook, on behalf of the officers and men of the regiment, made a neat speech, returning the heartfelt thanks for the kind and liberal manner in which they had been treated by the ladies and gentlemen of the Subsistence Committee. At the conclusion of his remarks, he called for three cheers and a "tiger" for Pittsburgh, her people, the ladies in particular. We have seen many regiments entertained by the Committee during the past year or two, but none which behaved in a more orderly, quiet and gentlemanly manner. Success and good fortune attend the 144th Ohio. We may add that two more regiments were expected in during the night, so that the Subsistence Committee not only have its hands full, but there is a heavy draw upon its exchequer, which our citizens should see does not become entirely empty.

Another Soldier Killed.—A soldier named Irwin Otraw, a member of Company E, 144th Ohio National Guard, was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon, at Rochester. He was attempting to climb to the top of one of the cars, when he accidentally fell beneath the cars, and the wheels passing over him, he was instantly killed. The deceased was a resident of Brownstown, Wyandotte County, Ohio, and was about eighteen years of age. His comrades, with the assistance of some of the citizens, had the corpse properly cared for, and it will be sent to his mother by the next train.

Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.—The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair, which opens about the same time as our Pittsburgh Fair is progressing finely. The ticket system has been adopted. Season tickets good for all parts of the Fair will be $5. These will not be good for the opening ceremonies, for which a separate charge of $2 will be made. Single admissions will be 50 cents. There will be separate exhibitions at 25 cents each.

Died from His Injuries.—The young lad John D. Gold, whose injury by one of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester cars, a few days ago, we noticed in our columns, died on Thursday evening. He was a bright, intelligent boy, and the occurrence is a severe blow to the afflicted parents. Coroner McClung held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and compl etely exonerating the driver of the car from all blame.

Large Business.—During the past forty-eight hours, the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee have entertained at their rooms the enormous number of 7,000 soldiers, and the cry is, still they come. Truly these Good Samaritans deserve well of the country.

Gone Back.—Officer Muccere, of the Philadelphia police, arrived in the city yesterday in the noon train, to take the three boys who have been confined in the Watch-house back to their parents in Philadelphia. They seem perfectly satisfied to return to their homes.

To Clean Gilt Frames.—When the gilt frames of pictures or looking glasses, or the gilt of mouldings of rooms, have got specks of dirt upon them, from flies or other causes, they can be cleaned with the white of an egg gently rubbed on with a camel's hair pencil.

An Extraordinary Feat.—The celebrated pedestrian, James Lambert, is still walking at Sportsman's Hall, corner of Third and Wood streets. The Hall has been crowded night and day. The feat will end this evening at ten o'clock, when there will be a grand sparring exhibition.

Soldier Killed.—A soldier named Gray, a member of the 134th Ohio National Guards, was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near New Creek, Virginia, by the accidental discharge of a loaded gun, on Thursday. He was on his way to join his

Trades' Assembly Meeting.—A meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Trades' Assembly, met last evening in Splane's Building, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. Each Trades' Assemblies were represented by delegates, and some four or five by letter. The proceedings were harmonious, and of an interesting nature.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 13.

While Gen. Grant and his army are whipping the rebels, the merchants and bankers of Chicago are fighting the "wild cats," and apparently coming off as victorious as the former. We congratulate them on their success. The *Tribune* of that city thus exults over the victory.

The wild cats are departing; their nine lives avail them not; at least eight of them are killed outright, and in a day or two the ninth will be slaughtered, the whole animal will then be "kilt entirely." The movement inaugurated by our patriotic and sensible Board of Trade has carried away opposition like the sweep of a whirlwind. No more will we be plagued with and robbed by a miscellaneous lot of rags when by a stretch of courtesy have been dignified with the name of "money." We shall no more find values vanishing in a night, and our property, which for safety had been converted into 'hard cash," worth nothing at all in consequence of a discovery that the banks were unsound, and their securities worthless. Not one of the least valuable results of the war will be the giving us a uniform national currency, which will be the same all over the States, for whose redemption the faith of the nation is pledged, and whose issues will be difficult to simulate, or whose counterfeits will be readily detected.

The history of the struggle in Chicago is familiar to all. The whole community has watched and waited impatiently for the final issue, and all except a very few interested parties have hoped fervently for its arrival before the grand crash should come which would bring us back to the wild-cat horrors of 1861, with those of war superadded. But these few incited a movement to delay the action determined on, and procured a meeting of bankers on Saturday evening last, at which it was decided to delay the assumption of the legal standard basis till July 1. Determined to meet the action as it became men who had regard to consistency and their own interests, as well as those of the community, a number of the leading members of the Board of Trade signed the following during yesterday and the day preceding:

CHICAGO, May 9, 1864.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Trade, agree, on and after the 15th instant, to base transactions, either buying or selling, on Legal Tender Treasury Notes or their equivalent:

The bankers also signed the following pledge binding themselves to further the same object. The following is the agreement:

The undersigned banks and bankers of the city of Chicago, hereby agree that on and after Monday, May 16th, 1864, we will receive on deposit at par and pay out at par only Legal Tender notes, National Bank notes, and the notes of such other banks as redeem at par in the city of Chicago. It being understood that all checks dated prior to May 16th may be paid in the present currency, and all balances due between banks and bankers on Monday morning are to be settled on the same basis.

It is meet that this reform should begin at Chicago. That city has been the hot bed of "wild cat" banking, and doubtless her citizens have suffered heavier losses from the system than those of any other city. Nearly the whole "kit" of banks for the State of Illinois were first brought forth in Chicago. We all remember the tremendous crash, or "caterwauling" among them a few years ago. Illinois banks went down like a row of bricks. The long lists of broken banks which burden the pages of the Bank Note Reporters, attest the extent of the losses by the people. There are now few, if any sound banks in that State.

—Stocks yesterday were active at the New York Board, and the closing sales were at another substantial advance. The *Tribune* says the prices of railway shares have been quite irregular under free sales, to realize the rapid profits of the past three days. There was some buying to cover Shorts, but the chief support of the markets came from new buyers for an advance, based upon large dividends, and certainty of continued heavy earnings, and an easy Money market, the military news stimulates a good deal of buying upon the theory that, with receding Gold, Railways will, through decreased cost of supplies, show large net earnings, and retain their present gross traffic.

—The National Bank bill, as amended by the Senate and returned to the House, does not permit State taxation, except on real estate, and the provision for par redemption in greenbacks is not regarded as sufficient. The following is one of the sections of the bill, which provides that the government shall pay the notes of broken banks:

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That on receiving notice that any such association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the next preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association,) who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes, in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded as aforesaid, and report to the Comptroller the fact so ascertained; and if, from such protest, or the report so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as aforesaid, and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly. And thereupon *the Comptroller shall immediately give notice*, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise direct, *to the holders of the circulating notes of such association, to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States, and the same shall be paid as presented in lawful money of the United States*; whereupon said Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an amount of bonds pledged by such association equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid. And it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such circulating notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, on being paid, shall be cancelled. And for any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds pledged by such association, when disposed of as hereinafter specified, to reimburse the United States the amount so expended in paying the circulating notes of such association, the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of such association; and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of April ult., compared with the same period of last year:

	1864.	1863.	Increase.
From Freights	$375,284 50	$269,584 46	$ 75,700 04
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Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	-
Rent of Railway	7,083 33	7,083 33	-
Miscellaneous	1,570 98	1,504 24	66 74
Total	$574,680 02	$462,986 56	$111,693 46
Earnings from Jan 1. to April 30	$1,925,171 81	$1,628,899 52	$256,272 29

Increase for April, 24 3-10 per cent.; average increase to April 30, 18 per cent.

—Copper stocks yesterday, at the Boston Board were very irregular. Central closed at 65½; Franklin, 53; Hancock, 13¼; Huron, 40; Isle Royale, 22; Mesnard, 10¼; Minnesota, 62; Pewable, 57¼; Pittsburgh, 91; Quincy, 88½; Rockland, 12¾; Superior, 9¾.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

May 14, 1864.

At the date of our last weekly report, there was considerable activity in the iron market, and immediately thereafter some pretty heavy sales were made, but later in the week there has been less inquiry, buyers proferring to await the issue of the momentous events now transpiring in the battle fields of Virginia and Georgia. All pig iron reports are based thus:

Sand pig iron—2 268 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron—2,240 lbs to the ton.
Blooms—2,464 lbs to the blown ton.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

240 tons	L. S. bitum's coal s.e.lted at		$60	cash
250	"	"	60	"
100	"	"	60	"
240	"	neutral "	61	"
350	"	"	62	4 m
500	"	"	62	4 "
900	"	"	62	4 "
200	anthracite neutral		60	4 "
50	Juniata charcoal		70	cast
50	tons No. 1 anthracite forge		63	"
200	tons anthracite mill; Grey mottled and white at private terms.			

SALES OF HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

100 tons hot blast ..... $65 cash
Cold blast none in market.

SALES OF BLOOMS.

25 tons extra No. 1 ..... $145 cash

New York Wool Market.

Wool—the market did not give way much under the decline in gold, and the sharp reaction yesterday had little effect. The was some demand for California at steady prices, but the market was generally quiet. The sales include 50,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 76@80c, with small parcels choice at 85c; 150 bales Pulled at 78@82½c for Super and Extra, chiefly Country; and 40,000 lbs, California, 45@50c. By auction, 60 bales damaged Cape sold at 27@33c.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum—Crude was firmer. Sales of 750 bbls on the spot at 37½c. Refined in bond also firmer. Sales 1,500 bbls at 57½c. Refined free was quiet at 55@56c.

Oils—Crude Sperm is dull at about $1 65 per gallon. In Crude Whale we notice the sale of 1,300 bbls at Boston at about $1 13½. Linseed Oil quiet at $1 63@1 65. Lard Oil $1 15@1 18. Red Oil, 85@90c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales at the auction warehouses of 320 hhds, of which 8 were trash, at $1 50@3 95. Sales of 60 hhds at $4@6; 45 at $6 05@8 10; 33 at $8 15@10 15, 32 at $10 00@12 20; 31 hhds at $12 25@14 25; 25 hhds at $14 5 @16 50; 20 at $16 75@18 75, 32 at $19@21; 6 at $1 2@3 2; 3 at $23 50, 1 at $27 25; 3 at $25@25 25; 1 at $26 25; 1 at $31 50; 1 at $31 25, and 1 at $38 50.

New York Hop Market.

Hops continue in limited request for home use at 21@24c for good to prime quality; we quote common to fair at 20@22c; fair to good to prime 20@23c; choice and extra, 23@30c, cash, and moldy at 5@15c. Yearlings are scarce and firm at 20c for good to choice.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, May 14th, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull; dealers manifested no particular disposition to operate to any extent. The exciting news received from the Army of the Potomac was the general theme of conversation as well as congratulation. Grant's noble army is marching on to Richmond and to victory, all other matters appeard to sink into insignificance. The weather was changeable. Our rivers are again rising, with plenty of water for the largest class of boats to carry out full cargoes. Freights were not plenty. The steamer Julia will leave at 4 p. m. to-day for Zanesville, The Arcola left last night for Louisville with a good trip. The Olive left yesterday for Nashville with a government trip of railroad iron. The Major Anderson, for Cincinnati, had a good trip. The Kenton will leave to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. She has nearly all her engagements completed. The Charmer is loading for St. Louis. The New York is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. The new steamer Cherokee, Capt. Dravo, will leave to-day for St. Louis. Among the sales we note the following:

BACON—The market remains firm, with a good demand for lots varying from 3,000 to 5,000 lbs. Former prices have been well maintained. Sales 8,000 lbs. shoulders at 12¾@13c. *Sides*; Sales 4,500 lbs. ribbed, at 13¾@14c. *Plain Hams*; sales 4,000 lbs. at 17@17½c. *S. C. Hams*; sales 3,000 lbs. at 19c. *Canvassed*; 18,000 lbs. at 21@21½c.

DRIED BEEF was in good request. Sales 2,000 lbs. S. C. at 16@17c.

FISH—The market was firm with a steady demand. As prices are unchanged, we omit them.

WHISKY—The market remains unsettled. Sales 20 bbls. City rectified at $1 25. Some dealers are asking $1 30.

FLOUR—The market was not very active, dealers confining their purchases to small parcels to meet the wants of the city trade. The receipts were small. The sales that came under our notice were as follows: 200 bbls from store, extra family, $7 75@8 25, the latter for choice brands; 40 bbls do, $7 75; 130 do, extra, $7 00.

BEANS—The demand is improving, sales of 14 bbls small white at $2 75 per bush. The stock on hand is not large.

POTATOES—The market was active all the week. The receipts were large and sales likewise. The principal demand was for the better descriptions. Sales of 100 barrels mixed, $3 50 per barrel; 20 do peach blows at $4 00; 40 bushels do, $1 30 per bushel; sales of Reds at $1 10 per bushel.

SOAP—Sales of 50 bxs silver pearl at 5c per lb.

CHEESE—The receipts are coming forward more freely. Sales of 66 bxs new, 13@14, as per quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm, with a good demand—some holders are asking higher figures. Sales of 120 bus choice Apples, 11½@12c; 70 do Peaches, at 19@20c.

EGGS—The receipts were about equal to the demand. The rates for some days past have undergone no change. Sales of 12 bbls at 16c per doz.

FLAX SEED—Prices tend upward. Sales of 25 bus at $2 85@2 90.

BUTTER—We could perceive no change in the market. The demand was fair and sales regular. The receipts are coming forward more freely. Prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 18 pkgs, in lots, at 18@20c; 1,000 lbs at 20c.

GROCERIES—We have to notice a firm market. The rates have undergone no change. There was a good local business transacted at the following prices: Sugar, Cuba, 18c; Orleans, 18@20c; Port Rica, 18¾@19c; Crushed, 20¾c; Molasses, new, $1,10@1,14; Coffee, Rio, sales of 36 sacks at 47@47½c.

GRAIN—Was in fair request. Corn was decidedly the leading article. Sales of 2 car loads, shelled, at $1,38@1,40. Oats were active; sales of 200 bushels at 86@90c from first hands; store rates, 85@$1,00; other descriptions of grain were dull but unchanged.

HAY—The market was firm; sales of 9 loads at $35@40,00; sales of Baled at $30@38,00.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, May 14, 1864.

The market yesterday was steady with a good demand both for Crude and Refined, although the sales of the latter were not large; they exceed those of the previous day. The weather has been unfavorable for some days past. The river to Oil City is again in fair order, so that boats of the largest class find no difficulty in reaching that point. The rates of freight in oil are unchanged. Boats on that stream are doing a good business. The season, however, is now far advanced, and cannot hold out much longer. The new steamer Petrolia has hauled up to the Landing, and was preparing to leave for Oil City when we left the Landing. The packet Uriida was purchased yesterday by Capt. Evans, who will continue her in the Allegheny trade. The receipts of oil are on the increase. Among the sales we note as follows:

Refined—The operations in refined have been restricted far some time past. Holders of large parcels manifested no particular desire to part with their property, nor unless appointment of immediate notice shall be given to such association,) who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes, in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded as aforesaid, and report to the Comptroller the fact so ascertained; and if, from such protest, or the report so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as aforesaid, and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly. And thereupon *the Comptroller shall immediately give notice*, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise direct, *to the holders of the circulating notes of such association, to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States, and the same shall be paid as presented in lawful money of the United States*; whereupon said Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an amount of bonds pledged by such association equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid. And it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such circulating notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, on being paid, shall be cancelled. And for any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds pledged by such association, when disposed of as hereinafter specified, to reimburse the United States the amount so expended in paying the circulating notes of such association, the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of such association; and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

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Wool—the market did not give way much under the decline in gold, and the sharp reaction yesterday had little effect. The was some demand for California at steady prices, but the market was generally quiet. The sales include 50,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 76@80c, with small parcels choice at 85c; 150 bales Pulled at 78@82½c for Super and Extra, chiefly Country; and 40,000 lbs, California, 45@50c. By auction, 60 bales damaged Cape sold at 27@33c.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum—Crude was firmer. Sales of 750 bbls on the spot at 37½c. Refined in bond also firmer. Sales 1,500 bbls at 57½c. Refined free was quiet at 55@56c.

Oils—Crude Sperm is dull at about $1 65 per gallon. In Crude Whale we notice the sale of 1,300 bbls at Boston at about $1 13½. Linseed Oil quiet at $1 63@1 65. Lard Oil $1 15@1 18. Red Oil, 85@90c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales at the auction warehouses of 320 hhds, of which 8 were trash, at $1 50@3 95. Sales of 60 hhds at $4@6; 45 at $6 05@8 10; 33 at $8 15@10 15, 32 at $10 00@12 20; 31 hhds at $12 25@14 25; 25 hhds at $14 5 @16 50; 20 at $16 75@18 75, 32 at $19@21; 6 at $1 2@3 2; 3 at $23 50, 1 at $27 25; 3 at $25@25 25; 1 at $26 25; 1 at $31 50; 1 at $31 25, and 1 at $38 50.

New York Hop Market.

Hops continue in limited request for home use at 21@24c for good to prime quality; we quote common to fair at 20@22c; fair to good to prime, 20@23c; choice and extra, 23@30c, cash, and moldy at 5@15c. Yearlings are scarce and firm at 20c for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Money easy, with a large supply, at 6@7. Sterling dull and lower, at 114 in currency. Gold irregular, unchanged and lower, opening at 73, declining to 70¼, and closing heavy at 72. Government stocks firm, with an upward tendency; 5-20s, coupons, 106@106¼. Stocks easier.

Harlem	270	C. & N. W.	54¾
M S	92¾	Ft. Wayne	109¼
Illinois Scrip	123¾	Reading	128¼
Cleve & Pitts	107½	Michigan Central	138½
Clev. & Toledo	146½	Galena & Chicago	119¼
C & R I	108		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.

COTTON—Dull and 1c lower. Sales at 85c for middling uplands, and 82@83c for low middling.

FLOUR—State and Western less active, and 5@10c lower. Sales at $6 95@7 00 for extra State; $7 25@7 40 for R. H. O., and $7 45@8 50 for trade brands, the market closing dull.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower, with sales at $1 22@1 23.

WHEAT—Less active, and 1@2c lower. Sales at $1 50@1 54 for Chicago Spring; $1 55@1 58 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 63@1 65 for Amber Michigan.

CORN—A shade firmer; sales of mixed Western at $1 42@1 42½, the latter figure for inferior afloat.

OATS—More active and firmer at 88@89½c for western.

WOOL—Firm.

PETROLEUM—Firm; Crude 37½@38¼c, and in Philadelphia 2,000 bbls Refined, in bond, sold at 57½@58¼c.

PORK—Dull and lower. Sales at $26 50 for mess; $26 25 for old do; $27 87½@28 12½ for new do, $23 00@24 37½ for old and new prime, and $27 35@27 30 for prime mess.

CUT MEATS—Inactive at 11½@12 for shoulders, and 15@15¾c for hams.

BACON—Sides quiet.

LARD—Dull, heavy and lower.

BUTTER—Sales at 25@35c for Ohio.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 13.

The exciting and favorable news from the army caused a pretty general suspension of business, therefore but little was done in the way of trade.

FLOUR—Higher; superfine $6 50.

WHISKY—Very dull, with small sales at $1 18@1 20.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but firm, with but little doing.

GOLD—Unsettled. Banks would not pay over 65, and at the close of bank hours money matters were much unsettled.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.

FLOUR dull; superfine, $5 90@6; single extra, $6 25@6 65.

WHEAT unchanged, with small sales.

CORN firm; mixed, $1 18; white, $1 22.

OATS—Sales at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing.

WHISKY dull and lower, with sales at $1 10.

The announcement of the Union victories on 'Change suspended business and unsettled prices.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

FLOUR—Dull and generally unchanged; superfine, $7 00; extra, $7 50.

WHEAT—Firm; red, $1 80; white in small lots, $1 90@2 00.

CORN—Declined 3c; yellow, $1 35.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 27.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude 36c; refined, in bond, 57 do; free 65@66.

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET

PITTSBURGH, May 14, 1864.

The market during the week has exhibited no change worthy of notice. The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following prices:

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 7, '64.

The market during the week was firm, with a fair export demand. Prices have advanced a shade on certain descriptions of iron. The following are the corrected figures:

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¼
1¾ to 1⅞, by ¾ to ¾	7½
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ½ to 3-16 inch	7¼
1½ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7½
⅞ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7¾
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
HORSE SHOE.	
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	7¾
1¾ and 2	8¼
1¼ and 1½	8½
1 and 1⅛	8¾
⅞ inch	9¼
⅝ inch	10½
⅜ inch	11

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7	¼ and 9-16 inch	7¾
2⅛ to 2¾ inch	7¼	⅜ and 7-16 inch	7¾
3 to 3¼ inch	8	5-16 inch	8
3¼ to 4 inch	7¼	¼ inch	8¼
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7½	3-16 inch	10½

OVAL IRON.	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¼	½ inch	7¾
⅜ and ¾ inch	7½	⅜ inch	8

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7½	½ inch	8½
⅝ to ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	9
Wagon Box Iron	8¼		

SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	9
" 18 to 24	9½
" 25 and 26	9½
" 27	9¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¾c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3, 16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	8½
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	7¾
" Wings	8¼

FLAT RAILS *Punched and counter sunk.*	
1½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	7½
1¼ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	7¾
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	8
1¼ by ¼ inch	8½

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	11½

NAILS.	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	$7	3d Fine	9 35½
Fencing & Brads	$7 12½	2d do	10 37½
8d and 9d	7 37½	¾ in. Lining	10 87½
6d and 7d	7 62½	Clinch	8 62½
4d and 5d	7 87½	Cut Spikes	7 37½
3d	8 87½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$8 13	⅞ inch	9 88
8d	7 88	1 inch	9 13
10d	7 63	1¼ inch	8 38
12d	7 63	1½ inch	8 78
16d	7 63	1¾ inch	7 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	8 63	6d	7 38
8d	8 38	8d	7 63
10d	8 13	10d	7 38
12d	7 63		
16d	8 13		

New York Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS.			
Cocheco	25½	American	22½@23½
Pamno	26½	Amoskeag	21
Sprague's	23½	Arnolds	18½
Dunnell's	22½	Duchess, B	17½
Manchester	21	London Mourning	20
Richmond	22½	Philip Allen	21½

GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	33	Glasgow	31½
Lancaster	33	Hampden	26

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Lawrence	42½	Gilboa	27½
Stark	42½	Ozark	42
Appleton	42½	Thames River	23
Medford	41	Perkins, D	34
Indian Head	34	Globe	34
do do	42½	Old Dominion	34
Massachusetts	28	Pepperell, E	37
do	38	do R	34½
Tremont	28	do O	32
do	38	do N	29
Cabot, A	42	Ind'n Orch'd, C	30
Atlantic, N	20	do do N	32
do K	28	do do BB	28